The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1874. NUMBER 205.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State & Washington-sts.,

Will open on Monday, March 16, entirely new styles in GENUINE JAPANESE SILKS, at the low price of 30, 40, 50, and 60c per yard; Spring Shades in Irish and Fr. Poplins; French Suiting Crapes; Berlin Basket Suitings; Persian Cord; Crape de Venice; Rem. de Glace; Soie de Beatrice; India Diagonal Suitings; Cretonnettes; Tamise Cloths in all colors; Balerno Suitings, and fresh lines of Serges, Pongees, Vigognes, Melanges, Wool Debeges, Silk Mohair and Summer Shades Cashmere, our own importations and at Popular Prices.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

TO RENT.

CHEAP RENTS.

Those fine Brick Stores, with plate glass fronts, suitable for all kinds of business, on Van Buren-st., between Canal and Clinton, will be rented at

$300 PER ANNUM.

APPLY TO MATTOCKS & MASON, 528 WABASH-AV.

FOR RENT

From May 1, 1874, house No. 574 Michigan-av., corner Sixteenth-st., with all modern improvements. Said house is now occupied by G. M. Pullman, Esq., and contains 18 rooms, closets and laundry, and is heated by the celebrated Baker & Smith Steam-heater, which is used on the Pullman Palace Sleeping-cars. Good barn, with ample coach room; rent cheap. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT.

Wholesale or Jobbing. Finished Third Floor, 40x150; also Fourth and Fifth Floors (unfinished). Rent low for short term. Apply to DALY, LOEB & CO., On the premises, 142 and 144 Wabash-av.

FOR RENT.

The large Warehouse, 100x75 feet, ground floor, on southwest corner Monroe-st. and Michigan-av., suitable for horses, machinery, storage, or stable; also 4 tenements on Michigan-av. front; I will fit up to suit for small families; near by the Palmer House and business centre. Apply to C. H. BECKWITH, 113 and 115 South Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

CITIZENS' BANK OF CHICAGO,

Cor. Madison and LaSalle-sts.

CAPITAL - $100,000

DIRECTORS:

H. B. JENKS	President Citizens' Bank.
A. B. KELLOGG	Treas. School Fund, town of Cicero.
C. H. BUTLER	of J. W. Butler & Co.
J. W. BUTLER	of J. W. Butler & Co.
ISAAC G. WILSON	of Wilson & Perry, Attorneys.
THOS. MANAHAN	of C. T. Corse & Co., Real Estate.
C. HUTCHINSON	of Sweet, Dempster & Co.
S. S. GOOKINS	of Gookins & Roberts.
F. A. TRUMAN	President Dixon National Bank.
J. T. MATTHEWS	of J. T. Matthews & Co., R. Estate
E. F. Nexsen	Cashier Citizens' Bank.

A general banking business transacted. Collections made. Deposits received. Government bonds bought and sold. Foreign exchange for sale. We solicit accounts from the business public.

H. B. JENKS, Pres. E. F. NEXSEN, Cashier.

A Dividend of Five Per Cent

Upon all approved claims against the

Hide and Leather Insurance Company,

Except claims for unearned premiums, is now payable at the office of the Receiver, No. 20 Court-st., Boston.

JAMES C. DAVIS, Receiver.

Boston, March 10, 1874.

$50,000 TO LOAN

For 6 months, at 8 per cent interest, on Bank, Railway Stock, or other like collaterals, in sums of $10,000 and upward. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 10 Portland Block.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

FOR SALE.

Notice to Jewelers.

Set of good Store Fixtures, 3 Upright and 4 Counter Cases, Clock, Chronometer, Safe, Office, &c.; separately or the lot; possession before May 1. Apply to C. H. ROWE, 79 State-st.

JEWELRY SALE.

A stock of Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Goods, Clocks, Opera-Glasses, Canes, &c. (bought low), will be closed out before May 1, to customers or dealers; fixtures for sale. 79 Madison-st., opposite "McVicker's."

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.

The Spring and Summer Session of Racine College will open THURSDAY, April 2.

For admission apply to the Rev. James DeKoven, D. D., Racine College, Racine, Wis.

Registers can be procured at the Merchants' National Bank, or at Mitchell & Hathaway's, No. 46 Clark-st.

SOUTH SIDE SEMINARY,

484 Michigan-av. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. English, French, German, Music, and Needle-work taught. Spring term commences March 17. Mrs. H. SIMONS, Principal.

SALT.

H. K. ELKINS

SUCCESSOR TO HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, DEALER IN

SALT.

Docks at C., B. & Q. Railroad Slip. Office at 41 Lake-st.

E. I. WHEELER, } Formerly connected with H., M. & W., W. D. PUTNAM, } will remain with me.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

SHOW CARDS

By A. STEMPEL, 183 East Madison-st.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of PAGE & ADAMS is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, and the undersigned, Harlan Page, is hereby solely authorized to collect the assets and accounts of said firm, and will pay all the liabilities thereof.

HARLAN PAGE,
J. W. ADAMS.

Chicago, March 10, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of PAGE & CHURCH, for the purpose of carrying on a general Planing Mill Business, as the successors of Page & Adams, at the foot of Loomis-st., Chicago.

HARLAN PAGE,
GEORGE E. CHURCH.

Chicago, March 10, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.

In consequence of the decease of John S. Miller, a member of the firm of L. C. Huck & Co., the business of the firm will be hereafter prosecuted by the undersigned.

JOHN C. HUCK.

Chicago, March 6, 1874.

DRESS GOODS.

SPRING Dress Goods

We are daily adding something new and attractive to the large and varied assortment of fresh and popular fabrics we offer in Spring Suit and Dress materials.

Unusually choice shades and qualities and low prices in Cashmeres, Empress Cloths, Diagonals, Pongees, Serges, Camel's Hair, De-Beges, Cretonnes, Silk Challies, Mohairs, Vigognes, Balernos, Silk and Mohair Suitings, of superior brilliancy and finish, Metalliques, Satin-Stripe Cashmeres, Silk Trevathans, Silk Poplins in choice spring colors, a full line of "Cheney's" Am. Silks in new shades, and a superb assortment of all grades of goods desirable for Spring Costumes. Fresh designs in Percales, Cretonnes, Eng. Foulards, Fr. and Eng. Cambrics constantly arriving.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

106, 108 & 110 State-st.

60 & 62 Washington-st.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State & Washington-sts.,

Will open entirely New and Fashionable Styles of Parasols, Black and Colored, Plain, Jetted, and Fringed, in Silk and Serge, on MONDAY, March 16, at attractive prices.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

REAL ESTATE.

WEST CHICAGO LAND CO.

Have for sale desirable Building Lots on Madison, Washington, Lake, and other streets, two blocks from Central Park, and adjoining the new Northwestern Car Shops, convenient to station.

Also Lots on Chicago and Hyman-avs. To parties wishing to improve, liberal terms of payment given.

10 acres on Madison-st., in Sec. 15, 39, 13, in vicinity of large improvements.

For particulars, plats, etc., call upon or address J. D. HARVEY, Agent, 174 LaSalle-st.

AT A BARGAIN.

35,000 acres choice Pine Land, situated on Georgian Bay, Ontario. Inquire of P. B. WEARE & CO., No. 6 LaSalle-st.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS, Collars, CUFFS, AT WILSON BROS.,

67 & 69 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, And Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. J. LIGHT

Respectfully invites his friends and public in general to the opening of his Cigar Store and Sample Room, 178 State-st., opposite the Palmer House, on Tuesday next, March 17, 1874.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

SHOEMAKERS, ATTENTION!

HENRY H. HEIMERDINGER, Leather and Findings,

62 LAKE-ST., corner State.

Has just returned from the East, where he has bought a large stock, and invites his friends and patrons to give him a call, as he will sell at

BOTTOM PRICES.

GENERAL NOTICES.

IF

There are any persons in Chicago who have from $100 to $5,000, who would like to invest in an enterprise that will give quick and large, VERY LARGE, returns, perfectly legitimate in its nature and satisfactory in every particular, let them address, with real name, H 70, Tribune office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHICAGO, March 14, 1874.

All persons are hereby warned to leave no goods at my house except payment is made in advance or upon delivery, and against trusting any person whatever in my name, as I will pay no bills contracted after this date.

RUFUS P. PATTISON, 133 South Peoria-st.

TAX SALE CERTIFICATES.

Notice is hereby given that, after the 31st inst., the premium upon Tax Certificates held by the city for city taxes of 1873 will be increased to 10 per cent.

S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1874.

The annual meeting of the Stock and Bond holders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, in Chicago, on Monday, the 6th day of April next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the [illegible] day of March until the 7th day of April, 1874.

ROBERT M. NOLTON, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON.

Dawes' and Maynard's Financial-Relief Bills.

Free Banking and the Issue of the Reserve Authorized.

Both Gentlemen Anxious to Work Out the Country's Salvation.

Senator Stewart Not to Assist in the District Investigation.

The Management of the Pacific Railroads to Be Looked Into.

Speculations Concerning the Succession to Mr. Sumner.

BANKING AND THE CURRENCY.

DAWES AND MAYNARD'S BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency are exceedingly troubled lest Dawes shall succeed in having passed his bill legalizing the issue of the $44,000,000 reserve, and providing for free banking. Maynard has his bill for the same purpose and covering the same ground in effect, which the Banking and Currency Committee have agreed to report, and be wishes of course to have the credit of solving the financial difficulties. There has been and will be some sharp maneuvering between the two Committees on this question. Blaine was approached yesterday to secure his recognition for the introduction of Maynard's bill to-morrow, so that it might be passed under a suspension of the rules; but he refused to grant permission. As Dawes will not be in his seat to-morrow, it would be scarcely fair to take advantage of his absence in this way. Unless through this rivalry the question is soon brought up and disposed of, there seems to be little chance for an early answer to the demands of the country that it be definitely settled, one way or another.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATOR STEWART AS AN INVESTIGATOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—It is reported this evening that Senator Stewart has decided to decline the proffered Chairmanship of the District Investigation Committee. Good taste, if nothing else, would seem to dictate that course of action by the Nevada Senator. Mr. Carpenter explains the appointment of Stewart by saying that he offered the position to every other Republican Senator fit to fill the place, and they all peremptorily refused to accept. Stewart was his only resource. Mr. Carpenter understands perfectly well that Stewart is disqualified to act on the Committee, because it is asserted, and very generally credited, that he is in the real-estate ring composed of the District Government and their friends, whose acts the Committee will investigate. The counsel for the memorialists claim to have evidence of Stewart's connection with the real estate speculation for him if he insists in serving on the Committee.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

A sub-committee of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, of which Mr. Farwell, of Illinois, is Chairman, has just completed its investigation of the affairs of the First National Bank of this city. Mr. Farwell was assisted in his work by Mr. Alfred Spink, the Chicago Bank-Examiner. The former gentleman refuses to divulge the result of his inquiry, and Spink has gone to New York to render assistance in the Ocean Bank investigation.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—An informal conference of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads with the recently elected Directors of the Union Pacific and the Government Directors of that road will be held in this city next Wednesday. The purpose of the conference is partially set forth in the following resolution, which was presented to the Committee a few days ago. There will also be inquiry made into the custom of charging for cars and freight over the bridge at Omaha. The charges at present are $10 per car, and 5 cents per pound for freight. The question as to whether the charter does not require that the bridge, its approaches, and the main line of the Union Pacific ought not to be one management will also come up. The conference will, it is thought, give the basis upon which the Committee will be enabled to prepare a bill covering the point.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to examine the charter and laws in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting, at an early day, upon the following points:

First—Whether any legislation is desirable or proper for the purpose of the localization of the executive power of the Company, as suggested by the Government Directors in their report of Dec. 1, 1873. The purpose of this point is to inquire whether or not some of the Directors should be located in cities nearer to the road, and not all in Boston or in New York as at present.

Second—Whether any legislation is required for the purpose of rendering the lands opened by said Company subject to taxation.

Third—Whether the alleged contract of said Company with the Wyoming Coal Company is not prejudicial to the interests of the United States, and contrary to the charter of the road and to public policy.

Fourth—Whether the policy of aiding the construction of other roads is detrimental to the interests of the United States, and against the charter rights of said Company.

Fifth—Whether any legislation is required to regulate passenger freights and fares upon that road, or to explain the provisions of the charter as regards pro rating with other roads; and that such Committee have leave to report at any time.

SUMNER'S SUCCESSOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OPINION AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The sadness occasioned by the death of Senator Sumner is still manifest here, and everybody realizes the great loss the country suffers through the vacancy made by his departure. In view of the fact that an election is by law required on the second Tuesday after the announcement of a vacancy, there is a good deal of canvassing going on in order to get at the relative strength of the numerous gentlemen whose names are mentioned in connection with the succession to Sumner in the Senate. Of course, nearly all the interest centres in the choice for the unexpired term, as another Legislature yet to be elected will make a Senator for the long term, beginning on the 4th of next March. Ex-Govs. Bullock and Clifford, Chief Justice Devens, Richard H. Dana, Jr., E. R. Hoar, H. L. Dawes, Gen. Butler, Charles Francis Adams, Wendell Phillips, and Ralph Waldo Emerson are all and each talked of as

PROBABLE CANDIDATES.

There are many persons who believe Mr. Emerson to be by far the fittest man for the place; others that Wendell Phillips ought to succeed Mr. Sumner, so as to carry out the latter's civil rights project. Then, it is said Gen. Butler won't go before the Legislature as a candidate, but will effect a compromise whereby his influence will be thrown for his choice for Senator, in return for which the latter shall aid Butler in his race for the Governorship.

In conversation with Senator Logan yesterday, Judge Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury, remarked in effect that his belief was that

MR. DAWES WOULD SUCCEED

Mr. Sumner, and from other statements made by Mr. Richardson, it is inferred that, not only will Mr. Dawes have the support of the Administration, but the influence of Gen. Butler and his friends. It was not made explicit however, whether Mr. Dawes might succeed to the short or unexpired term of Mr. Sumner, or the long term dating from the 4th of next March, in which latter case the Legislature to be elected next fall will doubtless have something to say.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINISTER SCHENCK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Minister Schenck arrived in this city last night. He will remain several days, and then go to his home in Ohio.

JUDGE LOUIS DENT,

brother of Mrs. Grant, is dangerously ill at his residence here. The physicians have very little hope of his recovery. He has been ill several months with tumor in the stomach.

SENATOR BOUTWELL

is convalescent, and is now able to leave his house.

FOREIGN.

The Prince Imperial's Fete-Day at Chiselhurst.

Great Meeting in Hyde Park to Forward Fenian Amnesty.

Prospect of a Decisive Battle in Spain.

The Bishop of Pernambuco Sent to Prison for Four Years.

THE NAPOLEON FAMILY.

[*Herald Special.*]

LONDON, March 15.—There is an enormous influx of French visitors, and the tickets distributed for the celebration at Chiselhurst already exceed 5,000. Among numberless presents the Queen sent from Windsor a flag, an order of the garter, and also a brass plate with an inscription, to be placed over the Emperor's sarcophagus. The programme for Monday is as follows:

Mass at 11 o'clock.
Reception at the Camden House from 1 to 5.
An address to be read by Duke Padona, to which the Prince Imperial will reply.

Reports from Paris express fears of a demonstration. The change in the electoral law and the distress among working classes have a tendency in favor of the cause.

PARIS, March 15.—The *Pays* publishes correspondence which shows that the Empress Eugenie and her son have finally broken off their relations with Prince Napoleon because he has refused to go to Chiselhurst Monday next.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 15.—A meeting in favor of Fenian amnesty, in Hyde Park to-day, was attended by 20,000 persons. Good order prevailed.

The Lincoln's-Inn authorities will consider Wednesday charges of unprofessional conduct made against Dr. Kenealy.

LONDON, March 15.—Highlanders returning from the Ashantee war have arrived at St. Vincent.

LONDON, March 16.—The Fenian Amnesty Association has decided to present a petition for the pardon of convicts to the Queen in person.

Times dispatches announce that the Prime Minister of the Ashantee King and his Captain-General have been brought prisoners to Cape Coast Castle.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 15.—Marshal Serrano, with an army of 34,000 men and ninety pieces of artillery, is now face to face with the Carlist forces of 35,000, while Gen. Loma, with a column 8,000 strong, is moving on the enemy's rear.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, March 15.—Advices from Rio Janeiro report that the Bishop of Pernambuco has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for continued resistance to the laws of the State.

ACHEEN.

PENANG, March 14.—The Achenese are mustering all their forces for a general attack on the Dutch positions.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 15.—Prince Bismarck's condition is improving.

CRIME.

Resisting an Officer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNION CITY, Ind., March 14.—The Constable of this place with two Deputies went in the country about four miles this morning, to arrest J. C. Williamson, on a charge of bastardy. The officers were met at his residence by three Williamsons, brothers. A desperate fight ensued, in which one of the Williamsons was shot through the arm. The Constable was badly beaten about the head, and the attempt at arrest was defeated.

The Supposed Murder at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 15.—The Coroner's Jury has not yet finished the investigation of the supposed murder of Friday night, telegraphed THE TRIBUNE last night. The jury will meet to-morrow morning, when it is hoped the mystery will be solved. Physicians have made an autopsy of the body, which, however, revealed nothing.

Thieving.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 15.—Mrs. Blanche Beatty, a widow lady who resides with Mayor Cochran, of Midland, while on her way home from a visit to the West last Thursday night, was robbed by a gang of thieves on the train between this city and Midland, of $85 in money, $300 in notes, a wedding ring, and some valuable papers. The loss falls with peculiar hardship on this lady. Efforts are being made to ferret out and punish the perpetrators.

Arrest for Alleged Fraud.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Detective Hugh O'Neil has gone to Chicago for the purpose of taking charge of Alfred Wilkins, a cattle dealer, who is alleged to have fraudulently obtained twenty-five head of cattle from Messrs. Buchanan & Co., stock brokers on Broadway. Wilkins got $1,500 for the cattle, and the necessary papers have been issued for his arrest and removal to this State.

Murder in Chili.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Advices from Chili give particulars of the murder and robbery near Payta of Charles Johnson, an American, who had been employed on the Ariguipa Railroad. The murderers are believed to be three Americans, named Maj. B. F. Stanley, W. Smith, and G. W. Blasdell. The latter was arrested, but Stanley and Smith sailed for New York. The name Stanley is supposed to be assumed.

Murder and Suicide.

NEW YORK, March 15.—In Brooklyn this morning, a watchman named Delancy, without any quarrel whatever, attacked his wife with a hatchet and beat her head into a shapeless mass. Delancy then cut his throat, almost severing his head from his body.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 15.—Henry Moss and Barney Molincamp, neighbors and brothers-in-law, living in Lewis County, Ky., quarreled. Moss went home and got a pistol and shot Molincamp's wife, inflicting fatal wounds, and then blew out his own brains. Both men belonged to a German colony from Cincinnati.

Murder Near Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO, Ill., March 15.—Gilman Jones (colored) was murdered last night, north of this city. A negro named Daniel Lashoe is under arrest, charged with the crime, one witness having testified that Jones accused Lashoe of theft; a quarrel ensued, and that Lashoe fractured Jones' skull with a club.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

Chicago Ladies Still Busied in Circulating Petitions.

The Churches Organizing for the Onset.

Meetings in the Methodist Church Block and First Baptist Church.

Addresses of Dr. Thomas and Others.

Enforcement of the Sunday Law in Philadelphia.

Dr. Dio Lewis in Buffalo.

IN CHICAGO.

The movement which was started at the meeting held in the Methodist Church Block Friday afternoon has not stopped in its onward progress. All day yesterday the ladies of the various churches were busied in securing signatures to the petitions praying the Council not to legalize the sale of liquor Sundays, and these papers were circulated on the street-cars, as well as taken from house to house.

After morning services at the various Evangelical Churches, the ladies remained and held private meetings, in order to provide for circulating petitions and insuring a good representation of their congregations at the meeting which is to be held to-day at the Methodist Church Block. The subject was not generally discussed in the pulpit, the principal sermon on the subject being the one delivered in Trinity Episcopal Church by the Rev. Edward Sullivan.

SERMON BA THE REV. DR. SULLIVAN.

The Rev. Edward Sullivan, in his sermon at Trinity Church yesterday morning, the subject of which was the "Women's Crusade," took for his text the ninth verse of the fourth chapter of Judges:

And he said, I will surely go with thee; notwithstanding the journey that thou takest shall not be of thine honor; for the Lord shall sell Sisera into the hand of a woman.

BIBLE WOMEN.

In opening, the preacher referred briefly to the story of Jael and Sisera, and to the fact that in the Bible women were not seldom chosen as the instruments for the performance of God's will. In the case of Jael the instrumentality was apparently weak, but in reality strong, and the story illustrated the principle that when the occasion required it woman was strong. The New Testament allowed them even more than the Old. The Virgin Mary was the first great example, and her name must always be held in veneration by Christians. St. Paul frequently mentioned women as co-workers in the cause of Christ. The preacher connected his opening remarks with the temperance reform at present being conducted in Ohio, and popularly known as

THE "WOMEN'S CRUSADE."

He was compelled to be brief, as he had an appointment, but in the few minutes he had, he would say that he could not speak of sweeping approval nor wholesale condemnation of the movement. There were features in the crusade which no one could fail to admire. First was the zeal with which the women had grappled the fearful vice of intemperance. The strong, deep belief which these women had shown in the power of prayer was also worthy of praise. They had laid hold of the dogmatic assertion that whatever is asked in God's name, that would be granted, and strong in their faith they had assailed, with apparent success, a monster evil of the age.

QUESTIONABLE FEATURES.

But while according praise to these features of the movement there were others which could not fail on thoughtful consideration to meet with disapproval. One of these things is the excitement attending it; the emotional sensationalism so peculiar to American life, which raised a strong doubt as to the lasting effect of the alleged conversions. The preacher contrasted the excitement attendant upon the crusade with the unpretentious ways of our Savior. If the power of prayer were relied upon here to overthrow intemperance, surely it would be as efficacious in the sanctuary as dragged into the public streets and subjected to the jeers and scoffing of unbelievers. It was not by throwing religion at these people that the truth could be brought home to them. Our Savior said: "Give not that which is holy to dogs, neither cast ye pearls before swine." The preacher did not refer to the liquor-sellers, but to those who sneered at religion and the prayerful attempts of the crusaders, or any other sincere attempts at promoting the cause of Christianity.

THE REACTION.

The very success which has attended the movement furnishes its own condemnation. In the parable of the sowing of the seed it will be remembered that three-quarters of the seed was lost, while some of it shot up and was scorched in the sun because there was no depth of earth. So in this movement there was no depth. The breaking up of a hogshead of whisky by a saloon-keeper was not the result of a conviction of error but rather of emotional excitement, or because somebody else had done so, or because they were good-natured, or perhaps because they had been paid to do it. The fear of a reaction was very great, and when it set in it would be truly found that "the last stage of that man was worse than the first."

LEGAL ASPECTS.

And the point which must not be overlooked was the legal aspect of the case. In any community where the law legalized the liquor traffic, no one had a right to interfere with it. So long as the saloon-keepers kept within the bounds set for them by the law, so long were they to be protected in the conduct of their business against all outside interference. The preacher hoped no one would think he was upholding intemperance, to which he considered nine-tenths of the misery of this world was due. If it lay in his power he would abolish it immediately.

PROPER MEANS OF SUPPRESSION.

But he thought that the right means of suppression had not been adopted by the crusaders. Among the proper means to be tried, the preacher suggested the following: Where the moral tone of the community would permit of it, the total suppression of the traffic; and where this is not possible, then the reduction of the evil to a minimum of heavy charges for license; great care in granting them; the punishment of the liquor-seller through whose business public or private disaster had arrived; the suppression of Sunday liquor-selling; the cheap education of the public mind; and, lastly, and most important of all, for no mere human instrumentality could avail by itself, the bringing the Gospel to bear upon it. The preacher thought that the churches of the nineteenth century were too aristocratic. The odor of the poor man's garment was not relished in the sanctuary, and in this respect the church of to-day contrasted very poorly with the church of the first century. He wished that the men, women, and children of the congregation would go among the poor living west of State street, and bring them to the church. They were to be found in that locality by the thousands, struggling in a sea of sin and misery, and with no hand offered to help them out of their distress. He invited them to meet him Tuesday morning for the purpose of organizing in aid of the poor. There were representatives of about two hundred families in the church. If each of these families would devote some of their spare time to the looking after the spiritual wants of one of the families west of State street, how much good would be accomplished by the concerted action.

A RUMOR CONTRADICTED.

During the service, the Rev. Mr. Sullivan stated that he had heard it rumored that he was in sympathy with the Reformed Episcopalian Church movement. He contradicted the rumor, and stated that, on the contrary, he was opposed thereto, for reasons which he had already publicly made known.

THE UNION MASS-MEETING.

The main audience-room in the Methodist Church Block was crowded last evening by ladies and gentlemen, who came in response to the announcement that a temperance meeting would be held at 8 o'clock. The gallery was also full. The only clergyman present was Dr. Thomas, the pastor of the church, and he presided.

THE EXERCISES

were commenced by singing the hymn commencing:

Oh! could I find, from day to day,
A nearness to my God,

which was followed by a prayer of the reverend gentleman. He asked that wisdom might be given to the workers in the cause of temperance in this city, and throughout the world, and that a higher and better and more thoughtful life might be given to mankind, and they be enabled to turn away from their passions. They had grown weary of seeing this beautiful life and world groaning under the burden and curse of intemperance. Could they not find deliverance from it, and those who make their living by manufacturing and selling liquor be guided to better thoughts and feelings, and made to turn away from that which was destructive? He prayed that, if the people would not abandon this sort of life, they might at least become temperate in all things; and concluded by asking for blessing upon the Council, that it might be guided in its deliberations.

AT 8 O'CLOCK

another hymn was sung, when Dr. Thomas announced that the ladies were to meet in the church at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, and tarry until the time came to go to the Common Council and present the petitions protesting against the repeal of the Sunday law.

DISCUSSION OF THE SUBJECT.

He then said the meeting was the result of the deep interest that was just now felt by all minds on the subject of intemperance, and it was not at all strange that a desire should be manifested to express their feelings, to counsel with one another, and to plan as to the best method of going to work. It was a peculiarity of man that he was designed to be self-regulated. The law of his being was that he should govern himself; but probably most of them had observed that he had not succeeded very well in doing it. He failed in many ways—by violating positive precepts, such as truth and justice; he failed by going to excess in eating and drinking, when he was called "intemperate." If we existed as individuals we would have to answer only conscience and our own welfare; but we existed socially, and affected one or the other, well or ill, so that which might, under other circumstances, be a matter of individual concern, became, in a sense, a matter of general concern.

On the great question of intemperance there was no division of opinion as to its being a great evil, and that we had failed to successfully grapple with it. It was getting worse every year, and, if the past was any prophecy of the future, it would continue to get worse. The question of all questions was

WHAT COULD BE DONE TO CHECK IT?

In answering it, he suggested that they must not forget the genius of the laws, or the peculiarity of this country. The civil was separated from the religious in the Government, and individual rights were recognized. The Government depended upon the people, so that it was impossible to touch intemperance as a religious question; and whenever an attempt was made to legislate upon it as such, the masses of the people protested against interference,—and among them were people who were opposed to intemperance, and who would like to see the evil corrected. If it were attempted to impose a law, regulating it from a religious stand-point, the masses would say it was not in harmony with the genius of the country.

IN CITIES.

Another thing must be looked at. There was in this country, especially in the cities and towns, a mixed population—people from all parts of the world, who came here with their peculiarities of belief and of custom. This was particularly true of the Germans, who came from a land where ale and beer were as common as water and tea and coffee and milk were in America. Hence it seemed to him that the desideratum was to find some medium ground whereon all could stand; to consider the question as a social one, to be regulated by law and sentiment. He did not know who was to find out that ground. He had taken a position which a great many did not take; but if a better one was suggested, he would hold up both hands for it.

TEMPORARILY TOLERATE BEER.

He believed that the best thing to do was to drive out of the saloons the poisonous drinks—whiskeys and brandies—and tolerate for a time milder beverages. People need not get frightened at the idea of toleration, for they tolerate the evil now. The question was, should they bear all the evil, or do away with a part of it? He believed if the strong drinks were removed two-thirds of the present intemperance would disappear. He respected every man's opinion [A voice—"Correct"] whether it differed from his own or not, and accorded just as much sincerity to him as he felt himself. Considering intemperance in

A RELIGIOUS LIGHT,

he thought they ought to do one or two things—carry into the field of religious effort no more of human nature than could be helped. As long as Christians, from a loving heart, protested against intemperance, those under the banners of intemperance would respect them; but, if they detected a kind of dogged determination to use power if it were possessed, and to take away liquors by force, the men on the other side would be strong against them. The intemperate were men who, as a rule, did not profess religion, and they would say, "To get this away from us, you must be stronger than we are." This feeling was shown in the last election, and turned it against the temperance men. He was one of

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY,

and he thought there was not a bigger set of fools, politically, than that Committee. He worked honestly and squarely with them for about six months, and then left them; but he voted for their ticket. There was a feeling abroad then that there was force in their movement, and that if they had the power they would use it; and the masses outvoted them. As Christians they must keep Christ's spirit in their work, and respect the personal liberty and power of men who were not religious. God had not made a world where it was impossible for men to sin or get drunk, and they could not make a world where it was impossible to do either. But, in the spirit of love, by sacrifice and suffering, by prayer and influence, they could prevent much wrong-doing.

THE WOMEN.

These were his views, and they accounted for his being so heartily in sympathy with the idea of prayer—the idea of women coming into the fore-ground and working in the cause. As long as the ladies adhered to this joint praying and beseeching they would have power to do good. What they might do Monday he could not tell; nor could he tell what action the Council would take; but he hoped they would not repeal the Sunday liquor law. It did seem to him that the People's party, having the power in their hands, should not use it. They had won a great deal of respect by their hesitation; and if they were to be so magnanimous now to say "We will not," they would be setting a great example of tolerance and forbearance, which would not fail to have an influence with the people of Chicago.

MRS. DE GEER

was then introduced, and delivered an old-fashioned temperance address, which, though composed of well-chosen words and sentences, contained nothing that is not known to everybody. She advocated annihilation of the liquor-traffic, dwelt upon the evils of intemperance, and charged that all voters had entered into partnership with the saloon-keepers by granting the latter a license to sell rum.

COL. WATERMAN

followed, and criticized her remarks, not agreeing with her restrictive ideas. He had lived in a State where the Maine Liquor law was enforced, and yet the iron had entered into his soul. Moral suasion was his remedy, and he believed the women's movement to be born of God, and that it might be fruitful of a great deal of good or a great deal of evil. So long as the women were treated kindly by the saloon-keepers, and allowed to pray and sing, and ask God to turn the attention of the proprietors to the evil they were doing, they were making the most effectual protest possible against the selling of liquor. But when the time came that the liquor-seller considered them a nuisance, and shut them out, and told them to go away, as he felt insulted, and that his business was interfered with, their work was productive only of evil. [Applause.]

TEETOTALISM.

An unknown gentleman, with gray hair, next spoke. He was for teetotalism — cider and pop not excluded—and after talking half an hour on temperance, wandered from his subject and struck at the clergy for not deserting their pulpits and going into the lanes and alleys to preach to the poor.

The benediction was then pronounced, and the meeting adjourned.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

A union temperance meeting, under the auspices of the ladies of the various churches, was held yesterday afternoon in the First Baptist Church, which was well filled with an audience principally composed of ladies. There seemed to be no one to take the initiatory steps toward an organization, and, after for a few minutes, Mrs. Wirts asked some one to nominate a Chairman. A silence ensued, and she said: "Don't all speak at once." A lady nominated Mrs. Wirts, and she was chosen, with Mrs. Wilson to act as Secretary. Mrs. Wilson was not present, and Mrs. Falconer was chosen instead.

PRAYER FOR THE COUNCIL.

The audience then united in singing "Coronation," after which the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of the First Presbyterian Church, led in prayer, in which he invoked God's blessing upon the Mayor and Common Council, and cause them to pause in the action they contemplated Monday night in reference to allowing liquor to be sold on the Sabbath day.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

Mrs. Wirts said that if two months ago any one had told her she could stand up before such an assemblage she would have denied it; but she had been strengthened by God, and she thanked Him for it. Her husband had been a drinker and a gambler,—had been shot in a gambling-house. Two months ago he was converted. She prayed in his presence, and he was a changed man, having now no appetite for strong drink. Nothing but prayer ever accomplished it, and she urged her sisters to pray.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

Mr. J. A. Ambrose, of Denver, said he did not want to advise those Christian women what to do; they knew of themselves. He merely wanted to say a word of encouragement. He had watched the movement from the beginning, believing that it was the right thing. It would never die out; the spirit of the Lord was in the hearts of these women. Let them go into the saloons with prayers, and tears, and song, and with these weapons they would tear down the enemy's stronghold. He wanted to call the attention of the ladies to the 110th Psalm, and also the words of Christ: "Go out into the highways and hedges; bring in the lame and the blind." He wanted this highway Christianity applied to the saloon.

A gentleman said he came to hear the ladies talk, and he moved that the gentlemen should not crowd out the ladies.

MRS. C. N. HOLDEN

was called for, but said she had made no preparation. She hoped that the Lord would go with the praying band of women, and the people who sit behind closed doors and curtained windows would see a great light. The women should go on in the way they had begun.

The hymn, "We are living, we are dwelling in a grand and awful time," was sung by the choir, and then a lady offered a fervent prayer for the help of the Holy Spirit in the effort to put down intemperance.

THE REV. MR. STOWELL

said it was well known that intemperance had become so strong that it must be attacked by extraordinary means. God's providence was, therefore, plainly visible in this flank movement on the part of the ladies. Their's was a moral force, which had been heretofore overlooked. He did not hope for much from the proposed visit to the Common Council, but the ladies must not be discouraged if they were not cordially received.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Mrs. Swallow asked what woman would not help this cause. She hoped the saloons would be closed at the back doors, as well as the front, Sundays.

A gentleman who said he had been Mayor of some city, bore witness to the moral force of the ladies in their praying movement.

Mrs. C. Andrews said this was the first temperance movement she had ever been identified with. She saw the Lord in this, and the Church would join it. She believed the Lord had raised up a "worm to thrash the mountain," and that the Lord would help His people.

Another lady expressed her willingness to pray for those who were on the downward path.

A lady suggested that young women could be of a great deal of assistance by refusing to associate with young men who drank, just as they would refuse to handle a serpent.

Miss French said that if the Lord had anything for her to do in this direction, she was ready to do it. She sympathized with this effort to remove this great curse from our city; but it should be remembered that all our strength comes from God.

The hymn, "Nearer my God, to Thee," was then sung.

THE ALDERMEN.

Mr. George B. Morse had faith that the Common Council would be influenced by the visit of the ladies. The Aldermen were in a timid, vacillating state of mind, and if the ladies went in great numbers he was confident they would be successful. If they were sufficiently outspoken and determined, they could prevent the passage of this outrageous law, and save Chicago from the shame she would endure if she should be so wholly given over to the saloon interest as to allow the sale of liquor Sunday.

THE CATHOLICS.

Miss Edith O'Gorman said the two greatest evils in the United States were intemperance and Roman Catholicism. She felt sure that the ladies would succeed in this movement if they placed their strength upon the arm of God. They must not be discouraged, but persevere in spite of all opposition.

A lady took exception to the implication that the Catholics were opposed to this movement. She believed they were in favor of it. There should be no collision with them.

Mrs. Wirts said she had been one of the committee to secure the signatures of various Catholics to the petition. They were courteously treated by the Lady Superior of the Sisters of Mercy; Bishop Foley told them that he favored the cause, and would use his influence for it; he wished the saloons could be closed not only on the Sabbath day, but on all other days. [Applause.]

After several other addresses, with prayer and singing, the meeting adjourned.

ELSEWHERE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The failure to convict any of the parties indicted for selling liquor last Sunday has induced a change in the programme of the authorities. To-day the police-officers were instructed to make no arrests on view, but to report the names of the proprietors keeping open houses, and to proceed by warrant and arrest only against parties guilty of flagrant violations of the law. This probably means that the side-door business will not be interfered with.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DR. LEWIS AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 15.—Dr. Dio Lewis addressed an immense meeting at St. James' Hall on the subject of temperance, this afternoon. Great excitement prevailed. It is hoped that great good will be done by the meeting. Dr. Lewis announced that he would return here in two weeks from the West.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Temperance prayer-meetings were held this afternoon in various churches throughout the city, which in general were not so well attended as at the beginning of the movement.

INDIANA.

AT SOUTH BEND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 15.—The temperance people held a mass-meeting here to-day at Good's Opera-House. Long before the appointed hour the house was packed so full that no more were able to gain admission. It was then announced that an auxiliary meeting would be held at the Presbyterian Church. This was also soon densely packed, and hundreds were on the streets unable to take part in the proceedings. Many people had come in from the surrounding country.

At the Opera-House, by request of the ladies, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax presided. Many interesting letters were read from abroad, giving encouragement to the cause. The meeting was enlivened by singing from a combina-

(See Eighth Page.)

SPRINGFIELD.

Bill to Amend the Law Relating to City Tax Sales.

Proposition to Prohibit the Licensing of Houses of Ill-Fame.

Bill to Provide for the Organization of the State Militia.

Talk in the House on the Subject of Final Adjournment.

TAX COLLECTIONS.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 14.—Mr. Thompson's bill, introduced to-day in the Senate, changes the eighteenth section of the city law commonly called "300," respecting the sale of property for city taxes. All moneys paid at such sales shall be paid to the City Treasurer only, and all lots and lands offered at such sale and not sold shall be forfeited to the State for the benefit of such city, and the General Revenue law of the State shall apply to such lots and tracts. The Treasurer reports such sales to the Comptroller or City Clerk, with a description of the property purchased by the city, and a list of lots or tracts forfeited to the State; the City Council to provide by ordinance for the expense of such sale, and the same fees are to be paid as is paid for like services in the collection of State and county taxes. The design of the bill is to hasten and facilitate the collection of taxes for city purposes.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

BILLS TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR MANAGEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 14.—The House resumed the consideration of Bill 787, providing for the election of Commissioners of Public Charities, and of districting the State for that purpose, the pending question being on the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Shaw, embodying the provisions of the bill reported by the Special Joint Committee on Charitable Institutions. Mr. Branson

DEFENDED THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT

of the State Charitable Institutions, showing that the cost of supplies for each inmate for the Jacksonville Insane Asylum has not exceeded $60 per annum; that the blind have cost for their keeping $71.66 each; the feeble-minded, $67.02 each; the deaf and dumb, $66.64; the soldiers' orphans, $42.10; and the inmates of the Northern Insane Asylum, $54.57 each. In view of these facts, he said the howl about extravagance vanishes into thin air. He stated that the average cost of supporting the State charitable institutions have been less than the average cost of similar institutions in other States. Referring to the elective feature of the bill, he said that for the first time in the history of the State the attempt is made to degrade our State charitable institutions and bring them into the arena of politics. As a compromise, he favored the bill reported by the Special Joint Committee.

Mr. Quinn made a long talk on general principles, in favor of the economy in Mr. Inscore's bill.

Mr. Starr advocated the provisions of the same bill.

Mr. Scanlan, replying to the statements of Mr. Branson, said that he did not dispute or question the figures submitted by him, but the fact remained that there had been from $2,000 to $3,000 appropriated for the support of each inmate of the State charitable institutions, and none of it had ever been returned to the State Treasury. It had been eaten up by

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES,

and was properly chargeable as a part of the expense of supporting the inmates of State institutions under the present management. Under a more economical system he thought $150,000 might be saved to the State per annum.

The substitute was adopted and was ordered to a third reading.

The original Inscore special

JOINT COMMITTEE BILL

on the same subject was then taken up. Sec. 8, authorizing the Supervisor of State Charitable Institutions to visit the County Jail and Poor-House, was stricken out. The salary of the Supervisor to be elected under the provisions of the bill was fixed at $3,000, and $1,500 for clerk hire; also allowing a sum not exceeding $1,000 per annum for traveling expenses.

Mr. Shaw offered an amendment embodying the provisions of Sec. 8 of the bill regulating the manner of

FURNISHING SUPPLIES

of the State institutions. Adopted.

Mr. Elmer offered an amendment providing that the Governor shall have power to appoint the Supervisor in case of vacancy by death or resignation. Adopted.

Sec. 28 was amended by providing that inmates of insane asylums shall not in any case be charged for board, and an amendment was adopted providing that the Superintendent of the Insane Hospitals at Jacksonville shall be paid a salary not exceeding $2,400. The salary for the Superintendent of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was fixed at $2,000. Other amendments were adopted, and, pending further consideration, the House adjourned.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

BILL TO PROHIBIT THE LICENSE BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 14.—Fearful lest Chicago might go into the regulating business, and in that respect imitate the old French Village of St. Louis (about the only thing Chicago ever stands in danger of imitating in said old village), and with a view to prevent such a calamity, and thus save the credit of the Queen of the Lakes, Mr. McGrath introduced a bill, of which the following is a copy:

AN ACT to prevent the licensing of houses of ill-fame, and the inspection or medical examination of inmates thereof in the incorporated cities, towns, and villages of this State.

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for the corporate authorities of any city, town, or village in this State to grant a license to any person, male or female, to keep what is known as a house of ill-fame or house of prostitution, and it shall be unlawful for any Board of Health (or any member or employe of the same) now existing, or which may hereafter exist under the laws of this State, to interfere in the management of any house of ill-fame or house of prostitution, or to provide in any manner for the medical inspection or examination of any inmate of the same.

SEC. 2. Whereas, the legislative authorities of certain cities in this State are about to license houses of ill-fame; therefore, an emergency exists why this act should take effect immediately. Therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

A SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 14.—The Supplementary Contingent Expenses bill, the seventh item of which reads—"To H. B. Hurd, the sum of $8,000 in full for his services connected with the revision of the Statutes, from April 1, 1872, when last paid, until the adjournment of the present General Assembly"—came up. Mr. Kehoe mounted this item rough-shod, proposing to amend by paying Hurd $5 per diem from Jan. 6, 1873, until the adjournment of this Assembly. Mr. Lee launched into a speech full of invective, and denounced Hurd for loanging around the Senate, and lobbying to get such abominable bills through. On looking around, he discovered Mr. Hurd in the Senate, when the gentleman from Peoria subsided somewhat, and partly took back his unkind thrusts. He then

OFFERED A "SOP"

in the shape of a substitute to Kehoe's amendment making the sum $6,000, instead of $8,000. The gentleman from the county with an ornamental court-house wanted to know, if the revision of 1845 only cost $1,000, how in the name of God could this one be made to cost $2,500 or $3,000, and how long a free people can

ENDURE SUCH SALARIES?

Mr. Kehoe's proposition only got four votes, when Mr. Lee amended his from $6,000 to $5,000. These amendments were all voted down, and the bill was made the special order for next Wednesday afternoon.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

THE MATTER TALKED OVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 14.—Mr. Bradwell offered a resolution providing for the adjournment of the General Assembly sine die on the 25th inst. The rules were suspended for the purpose of considering the resolution. Mr. Quinn moved that the resolution be postponed until Thursday of next week. He did not want this adjourned session to end in a screaming farce, and would like to know if the gentleman who offered the resolution was ready to lay before the House the results of the investigation into the supposed frauds upon the State in connection with

THE PRINTING CONTRACT.

Mr. Bradwell thought the time had come when the House should fix a day on which it would adjourn. He knew of at least twelve members who had to-day left these halls to return no more. (Dr. Casey, aside, forever.) Mr. Bradwell, continuing, said the results of the printing investigation would be ready to lay before the House before the day named.

Mr. Herrington was gratified because an adjournment resolution had been presented from the other side of the House. He had from the beginning of the session favored an immediate adjournment, had voted for the resolutions of adjournment offered early in the session by a gentleman who had been condemned by the lazzaroni of the press for offering them. Mr. Johnson said an adjournment on the 25th would be practically an adjournment on Friday of next week. Much of the most important business of the session would be left unfinished. The motion to postpone until Thursday prevailed—yeas 50, nays 39.

STATE MILITIA.

BILL PROVIDING FOR ENROLLMENT AND ORGANIZATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 14.—Mr. Sheridan, Chairman of the House Committee on Militia, made an unsuccessful effort, this forenoon, to have passed a substitute for Senate bill to revise the law in relation to the State militia. The Committee recommended that the original bill do not pass, but the House refused to concur, whereupon Sheridan moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting the proposed substitute. This motion prevailed by a vote of yeas 51, nays 38. The bill was then ordered to a third reading by a vote of, yeas, 47; nays, 42. The bill as amended provides for dividing the militia into two classes: the active, to be called the National Guard of the State of Illinois, and the inactive, to be called the Enrolled Militia, who are not to perform duty unless called out by the Governor. Companies forming under this act are to be furnished with arms, and with an armory at the expense of the State, but the heroes must pay for their own uniforms. To provide for such expense, every person liable to do military duty is assessed a per capita tax of 50 cents, from which only members of the National Guard are exempt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 14.—Mr. Waite's little bill to amend an act for changing the names, places of business, increasing or decreasing the capital stock, number of directors, and for the consolidation of incorporated companies, got smashed awfully, only obtaining eleven votes on ordering to a third reading.

READING OF BILLS.

No attempt was made to pass bills in the Senate to-day, there being barely a quorum, and as the "Cooks," who did not go home last night, were going to-day at noon. At the instruct of Mr. Waite, bills by sections were considered, and a large number ordered to a third reading, many of which will never be passed.

DETROIT TRADE.

The Present Board of Trade Out of Favor—Organization of a Produce Exchange—A Chance for Genuine Business Men.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, March 15.—The rupture between the grain-dealers and the local Board of Trade as at present organized is gradually assuming definite shape. Nearly all the transactions of the present Board are confined to the leading produce-dealers of the city, but the membership of the Board is very general, and includes merchants in all branches of business, most of whom do nothing on 'Change, but are in large numerical majority, and therefore can control the Board at its annual election, or whenever they may desire to do so. This state of affairs has been chiefly due to the low initiation fees, and to the efforts to get up a large membership for financial reasons. For some time the produce men have felt restive under this situation, as they have found themselves without any fixed control over an association to which their transactions furnished all the vitality. The recent charges of grain-mixing, and the quarrel which followed, in which the outsiders took so active a part, aggravated this feeling, and the first outcome of this imbroglio has been a quiet movement to organize a District Produce-Exchange. All the heavy produce houses of the city have signed articles of agreement for the promotion of such an association, with a high initiation fee. The general plan of the new association contemplates limiting the active membership to actual produce-dealers; and with this object in view, they have effected a temporary organization, with Mr. H. P. Bridge, one of our foremost merchants, as President. Other preliminary steps have also been taken, and a code of regulations is at present in course of preparation, and everything is waiting the completion of that work. When it is finished, a new Exchange will probably be formally inaugurated, and commence business. It is claimed that this is not necessarily an opposition movement to the Board of Trade, but it can hardly fail to emasculate the latter by transferring the great mass of produce transactions from its hall to the new Exchange. Some compromise may yet be made, but the prospect now is that the Board of Trade will become only a name and the new Produce Exchange will become the controlling body in the grain and produce business at this point. The Board of Directors of the Board of Trade met this afternoon to try charges of fraud in the grain trade preferred against Albert Botsford. The latter was present, and demanded an immediate trial, but the accusers asked for delay to prepare their testimony, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday.

THE TURF.

Programme of the June Meeting at Laporte, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAPORTE, IND., March 14.—A Committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture to prepare the programme for the June races met in this city and adopted the following:

First Day—Tuesday, June 23: No. 1, trotting, purse $300, for horses that have never trotted better than three minutes; first premium, $150; second, $100; third, $50. No. 2, trotting, purse $400, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:43; first premium, $200; second $150; third, $50.

Second Day—Wednesday, June 24: No. 3, trotting, purse $350, for horses that have not trotted better than 2:50; first premium, $200; second, $100; third, $50. No. 4, trotting, purse $400, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:38; first premium, $250; second, $100; third, $50.

Third Day—Thursday, June 25: No. 5, pacing, purse $200, free to all; first premium, $100; second $75; third, $25. No. 6, trotting, purse $400, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:37; first premium, $250; second, $100; third, $50.

Fourth Day—Friday, June 26—No. 7, trotting, purse $1,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:24; First premium, $500; second, $300; third, $200. No. 8, trotting, purse $200, for horses owned in LaPorte County, June 1, 1874, which have never trotted better than 3 minutes—distance barred; First premium, $85; second, $35; third, $45; fourth, $35. No. 9, running, purse $300, mile heats, best three in five, catch-weights; First premium, $150; second, $70; third, $30.

All entries, except in Class No. 8, will close June 15, at 9 o'clock p. m. All trotting and pacing will be mile heats, best three in five, to harness. Running will be governed by the rules of the American Jockey Club, barring weights. Trotting or pacing will be governed by the rules of the National Association.

OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—The Hon. L. D. Campbell, of Butler, introduced in the Constitutional Convention to-day, to be submitted to a separate vote of the people at the election for approval or rejection of the Constitution, the following several propositions:

First—Intoxicating liquors shall neither be manufactured nor sold in this State.

Second—Intoxicating liquors may only be manufactured or sold in the State in quantities not less than one gallon, on license granted in such manner and on such conditions as the General Assembly may provide by law.

Third—Intoxicating liquors may be sold in the State in quantities less one gallon, on license granted in such manner and on such conditions as the General Assembly may provide by law.

The proposition receiving the greatest aggregate vote is to be a part of the Constitution. Should all three propositions receive a majority of those voting upon it, then the one receiving the greatest number of approving votes is to be an article of the Constitution. The proposition was read once, and ordered printed.

—The Commissioners of Vigo County have decided to buy the bridge over the Wabash at Terre Haute for $30,000, and make it a free bridge.

PLOW-MAKERS AND PLOW-HOLDERS.

The Question of Middlemen—The "Ring" and the "Resolution."

Signs of Weakness Among the Plow-Makers.

The Resolution Intended for Only One Year.

From the Rock Island Union, March 12.

We are sorry to notice that many Granges throughout the West continue to pass resolutions denouncing the so-called "plow ring" and binding their members to buy no plows or cultivators of the firms who are supposed to be banded against public interest. Sorry, because these resolutions are founded on an erroneous impression, and are calculated to prevent the manufacturers and their agents from selling, and the farmers from purchasing, the best and most reliable implements of the kind in the market. In alluding to this matter heretofore we have shown that the manufacturer and farmer are alike dependent one upon the other, and that anything which interferes with the harmony of this relationship is

FRAUGHT WITH SUFFERING

to both parties. The farmers have indulged in a good many denunciatory speeches, letters and resolutions on the "plow monopoly." One of the manufacturers, and only one as far as we know, has presented his side of the question, and the bone of contention, the "middlemen," have been very chary of exercising the right to be heard.

We have been for some time acquiring information which should serve for a fair presentment of the points involved in this one-sided controversy, and aid to a restoration of good feeling. Three of the largest plow-factories in the West are located here—two in Moline and one in Rock Island—and their well-being involves to a more or less extent the prosperity of the two cities and the surrounding country. We had a conversation with an intelligent and enthusiastic Patron of Husbandry who had read and carefully thought over the points made in defense of the agency system by Mr. Charles H. Deere to a CHICAGO TRIBUNE reporter. We found that the farmers were not as a rule dissatisfied with the prices charged for plows by agents at competing points, and were willing to admit that their organization and facilities for handling and distributing plows were not equal to the old system employed by the manufacturers. It was

THE "RING" AND THE "RESOLUTION"

they objected to. Said this man: "Here are twenty or thirty firms who supply nine-tenths of the plows and cultivators of the West and South banded together in one huge monopoly to keep up prices and squeeze the last cent out of the farmer for the benefit of themselves and their parasites, the middlemen. When we told them that we proposed to bring producer and consumer closer together by abolishing these middlemen, who wax fat on big percentages, instead of meeting us half way, as we hoped and expected, these manufacturers not only stand by their agents, but refuse to sell to Clubs or Granges in quantity except at retail prices. It was equivalent to saying that they were our masters; that we were obliged to do business as suited them, and not as suited us; that we had no right in the world's wholesale market, though backed by our own cash. They must take that resolution back, if they want to sell their plows to farmers, who know, and propose to maintain, their rights."

This little speech contains the sum and substance of the feeling against the plow-makers. Let us see how much truth and justice there is in it. First, as to

THE "RING."

The very term "ring" is odious in the eyes of the people. It calls up visions of the enormities of the Tammany rule in New York, the Fisk-Gould management of the Erie Railway, and the Credit Mobilier operations. "Ring" has come to be regarded as the acme of infamy. This is well enough, but when such a significance attaches to a word it should only be used in connection with that which is infamous. The Plowmakers' Association is not a "ring." It is simply a body which meets occasionally to further the interests of its members. Questions of material interest to the trade, such as the purchase of stock, the cheapening of transportation, and the evils of the credit system, are discussed, and also the most practical methods of placing their goods in the hands of consumers at the lowest advance on wholesale rates. It is similar in character to the generality of trades-unions, and is no more a "ring" than the Grange itself. Last May this Association met for the purpose of curtailing the credit system, against which the farmers are now waging such earnest warfare. The evil had grown to gigantic dimensions, threatening to cripple all classes, and the resolutions they adopted had a salutary effect.

Last October they met to consider the propriety of selling goods to Farmers' Clubs at wholesale rates. At that time the organization of Granges had but fairly commenced, and no one could foresee the extent to which it has since been carried. They discussed the matter thoroughly, and decided that they could not at present change their method of doing business for these

GOOD AND SUFFICIENT REASONS:

1. Their dependence in the past had been wholly on their agents, who know their trade perfectly, and can order what they want for a season six months in advance.

2. These advance orders are absolutely essential, as without them they could make no calculation on the demand, would not know how much or how little stock to lay in, and how many plows and cultivators to make during the winter for the spring trade.

3. The orders are based on the entire demand of the country, and when they are filled, a sufficiency of plows and cultivators has been made for the season.

4. To fill the orders of the agents, and afterwards to sell to Clubs and Granges direct from the factory, would be to largely increase the supply without any increase in the demand, thereby compelling the agents to keep on hand many plows, which, but for the direct sales from the factory, they would have disposed of.

5. The impossibility of the purchasing agent of a Grange being able to order car-load lots from any single factory, on account of his limited territory and the diversity of choice among the members.

6. The fact that their own agents, who receive their supplies by the car-load, could, and were authorized, to sell in quantity for cash at fully as low rate as the farmer would have to pay if he ordered direct from the factory and was charged the higher freight-rates of broken lots.

THE MANUFACTURERS

were on the eve of arranging for their immense supplies of iron, steel, wood, paint, grindstones, emery, and coal for their winter's work, and the necessity was thrust upon them of deciding at once whether they would abandon their old and well-perfected system of doing business, always certain and satisfactory in its results, and adopt in its place a new system, which, though simple and just on its face, their business experience told them was impracticable. They looked with favor on the Farmer's movement, and were disposed to do what they could to aid it, but they were not prepared to abandon their old method of doing business and either allow their factories to remain idle during the winter or make their regular supply and trust to luck for orders from Grangers to make them whole. Hence they passed

THE OFFENDING RESOLUTION.

This resolution reads:

Resolved, That we will sell no plows to Farmers' Clubs or Granges except at retail prices, but we recommend to our agents in all localities to sell to parties, wishing to buy largely for cash, at rates as much reduced as the expenses incidental to doing business will permit.

The resolution is short and abrupt, and hardly does justice to the kindly feeling which was behind it. The manufacturers had been compelled, if they desired to do business, to retain their agents, and in retaining them had no right, even if it would not lead to over-production, to sell plows in their territory direct from the factory. They did the best they could, which was to authorize their agents to sell in quantity at as small a margin as would pay the freight-charges and the trouble of handling. They knew that plows could be obtained cheaper this way than any other, and in making this concession thought they had done everything which could reasonably be expected of them. They certainly did not expect to have their motives misrepresented nor desire to give offense to the Patrons, and, if the many Granges which have voted for non-intercourse had laid less stress on the first part of the resolution and more on the last part, the feeling which now exists would

NEVER HAVE BEEN CREATED.

The resolution expresses simply the policy of the manufacturers for the seasons of 1873-4, and expires by limitation next October. The continuance of the same policy is dependent on the Grangers themselves. If they can authorize responsible parties to make timely contracts for the usual yearly product of the shops, the manufacturers will sell to them at their lowest wholesale price for cash or on customary time for bankable paper. If the Grangers are not prepared to do this, we do not think that they should blame the manufacturers for conducting their business in the only way which they regard as best calculated to be beneficial alike to producer and consumer.

THE SIGNERS

of the resolution last October are:

Moline Plow Co., Moline.
Deere & Co., Moline.
B. D. Buford & Co., Rock Island.
Pardis & Orendorff, Canton.
T. & H. Smith & Co., Pekin.
T. D. Brewster & Co., Peru.
Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Co., Chicago.
St. Joseph Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee.
Mucholler, Dent & Co., Ottawa.
Briggs & Enoch, Rockford.
T. Cumins & Co., Dixon.
P. K. Orvis & Co., Dixon.
Decatur Agricultural Works, Decatur.
R. Haney & Co., Peoria.
Wier Plow Co., Peoria.
Kinsey Manufacturing Co., Geneseo.
J. T. Walton, Bloomington.
Hapgood & Co., St. Louis.
Monitor Plow Co., Minneapolis.
Laraway, King & Co., Minneapolis.
Dauber, McKenney & Co., Mankato.

Here are twenty-one manufacturing establishments, each producing from 5,000 to 30,000 plows annually, and furnishing employment which feeds 50,000 persons. A disarrangement of their business would bring great loss upon the proprietors and distress upon those dependent upon them. Had they not adopted the policy indicated in the resolution they would have received no orders from their agents for the summer of 1874, and purchasing agents of the Granges could have given them no orders in December and January which would have warranted them in making their usual product. They were compelled by every dictate of prudence and common sense to stand by their agents, and no man of intelligence, understanding their situation, can blame them for not abandoning one system until another, equally satisfactory and certain in its results, is presented to them.

TO ABOLISH MIDDLEMEN

would be to revolutionize society and drive these men, who are now consumers of the products of our farms, into the role of producers, thereby increasing the quantity of grain and live stock raised, while the demand is lessened. It would be to strike a death blow at all the little towns and villages in the country, leaving them no element of prosperity save such manufacturing establishments as they possessed. It is true that the war at present is directed mainly against the dealer in agricultural implements, but every argument against the necessity of his existence applies with equal force to the grocer, the dealer in dry goods, hats and caps, clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, and every other commodity sold at retail. They are all middlemen, and make a living by buying goods either from first hands or jobbers, who are but a higher grade of middlemen. The farmer who demands the right to buy his agricultural implements from the factories at wholesale rates might, with equal propriety, demand to buy his dry goods, groceries, and every article of food and raiment in the same manner. This would be to

SWEEP AWAY TRADE

from the interior of the country, leaving nothing but large supply-depots at manufacturing and importing points, compel every farmer to be his own storekeeper, or to co-operate in the establishment of Grange stores. The latter, which would be the more convenient, allowing all to buy what they need, much as they do now, would be but establishing a new order of middlemen to take the place of the old. The truth is that retail traders fill a necessary part in social economy, and were never more useful than at present. They have the sanction of ages and to abolish them would be to throw order into chaos and change the country from a nation of diversified pursuits, composed very nearly of equal proportions of producers and consumers, into a

NATION OF PRODUCERS

dependent on foreign markets for the sale of the immensely increased surplus of wheat, corn, cattle and other staples of the farm. The middlemen who now obtains a profit, selling goods, and expends it in the necessaries of life for the support of his family, would become an agriculturist, raise his own food and aid in swelling the surplus and bringing down the prices. He must live, and this would be his only recourse, unless the wholesale dealers and manufacturers found it necessary to call all the middlemen to their places of business to help handle goods, in which event the additional wages would swell the cost of goods of all kinds from the present

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL RATES,

when the gain hoped for would be swept away and the disarrangement of business pursuits, with its attendant train of evils to the entire community, have been made in vain.

The farmers have many just complaints of the existing system of doing business, but they should find what the evil really is and fight it and it alone. High prices and enhanced profits are the result of the credit system, and when they resolve to buy at the lowest prices for cash only, they will find that tradesmen will readily conform to the new order of things, every description of merchandise will be lower and the relations of trade and industry be all that any one can desire.

MINNESOTA.

Railroad Commissioners Appointed—Distribution of Seed Wheat to Needy Farmers—Slanderous Dispatches.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, March 14.—Gov. Davis has appointed Gen. A. J. Edgerton, ex-Gov. William R. Marshall, and J. J. Randall, Commissioners under the new Railroad law. Their commissions were issued to-day, and they will enter upon their duties next week, as soon as the bonds are filed. Mr. Edgerton has been Commissioner under the old law. He is a lawyer, and has done the State pretty good service. The Marshal is now engaged in banking and real estate. Randall is a farmer. None of them ever had any practical railroad experience, but the law allows them to employ experts.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to distribute seed-wheat in counties devastated by grass-hoppers are actually at work, and commence their distribution about the 1st of April.

The transfer of Mrs. Robinson's house, the most famous one of ill-repute in the city, to the Trustees of the Magdalen Home, was not consummated as expected. She wishes the ladies in charge of the Magdalen Home to secure her a purchaser for the furniture, and this may prevent the transfer.

A special Committee of the Board of Education has been investigating the charges against the Principal of one of our schools and one of his assistants, and it is understood will report to the Board on Monday night exonerating them. Prof. Taylor, the gentleman accused, proposes to bring suit for libel against the Chicago *Times* and *Inter-Ocean* for slanderous dispatches which they published on the 6th inst.

FATAL SHOT AT FREE-BANKING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The following tables show the profits on circulation of National Banks. The United States 5 per cent bonds are taken as security at par valuation in gold, about the London quotations, and the gold premium, 12 per cent. A small variation either way will make but trifling change in the result.

1. Banks keeping 25 per cent reserve.

$100,000 gold, interest, 5 per cent		$5,000
Premium on same		600
$90,000 bank notes.		
22,500—25 per cent for reserve against circulation.		
$67,500 loaned at 10 per cent	$6,750	
Less tax, 1 per cent, on $90,000	900	5,850
Total income		11,450
Income on cost of bonds, or $112,000, at 10 per cent		11,200
Balance in favor of bank issues		$250
On basis of 9 per cent for loans, do		695
On basis of 8 per cent for loans, do		1,140
On basis of 7 per cent for loans, do		1,585
On basis of 6 per cent for loans, do		2,030

To all banks who can loan three-fifths of the reserve to redeeming agents at 4 per cent there is additional profit of $540. The smaller the current rate of interest, the greater will be the balance in favor of bank issues.

2. Banks keeping only 15 per cent reserve:

$100,000, gold interest, 5 per cent		$5,000
Premium on same		600
$90,000, bank notes.		
13,500—15 per cent reserve, 3-5 of which, or $8,100 can be loaned to redeeming agents at 4 per cent		324
$76,500 loaned at 10 per cent	$7,650	
Less tax, 1 per cent, on $90,000	900	—$6,750
Total income		$12,674
Income on cost of bonds, $112,000 at 10 per cent.		11,200
Balance in favor of bank issues		$1,474
On basis of 9 per cent for loans, do		1,829
On basis of 8 per cent for loans, do		2,184
On basis of 7 per cent for loans, do		2,539
On basis of 6 per cent for loans, do		2,894

What, then, are the probabilities for inflation? Less, to be sure, in the West and South, where additional banks and currency are supposed to be wanted, but decidedly probable in the East, where banks and currency are plenty, and minimum rates of interest prevail. To all these inducements are to be added the profits of deposits and exchange, which the prestige of National Banks attracts more than private institutions. Thanking you for your courtesy in opening your columns to my feeble protest against inflation in the present objectionable form of "free banking," I leave the subject to your own candid treatment. F. R. C.

THE MUTUAL LIFE.

A Motion to Have a Receiver Appointed.

Abstract of the Bill of S. E. Seymour.

Prominent Citizens of Springfield Concerned in the Affair.

Some time ago a bill was filed in the United States Circuit Court, but suppressed in order to get service, by Samuel E. Seymour, of Brooklyn, N. Y., against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, its stockholders comprising the following parties: Charles W. Church, William Aldrich, William C. Grant, William L. Church, Franklin D. Gray, Mary T. Moore, George Schneider, Merril Ladd, Charles C. P. Holden, Chauncey N. Shipman, Eltham R. Paul, Truman W. Miller, George H. Bruce, Frederick E. Bradley, Samuel G. Bailey, Charles C. Holton, Adelida F. Wolff, Gurdon P. Randall, William H. Carman, Lincoln Dubois, Jesse K. Dubois, David L. Phillips, Ozias M. Hatch, Edward L. Baker, David F. Brandt, Peter H. Willard, William H. Turner, Charles N. Holden, John De Koven, administrator of the estate of B. F. Hadduck, deceased, Sarah E. Sanford, executrix of the estate of Charles W. Sanford, deceased, Lavinia E. Day and Fred S. Day, administrators of the estate of Isaac G. Day, deceased, Merril Ladd, administrator of the estate of George Church, deceased, and Henry W. Hinsdale; also, against the Safety Deposit Life Insurance Company of Chicago, its stockholders, Louis Nelke, Joseph Sampson, H. B. Horton, G. F. Treadway, and Edwin W. Jewell, and said Paul and A. C. Calkins and Stewart Marks.

A LITTLE HISTORY.

The complainant first sets up the formation of the Mutual Life Insurance Company under a special act in 1865, and an amendment thereto in 1867. The Safety Deposit Life Insurance Company was organized in 1869. On the 5th day of December, 1872, Seymour was the owner of 2,449 shares of the capital stock of the Deposit Company, on which he had paid in cash $61,225, or 25 per cent. The stock of the Company at that time was $1,000,000, on which $169,875 was paid up. Seymour was also a creditor for the sum of $18,000 for services as Vice President and Manager in Brooklyn. The Company also owed him $5,850 on a note, $1,125 on an account transferred to him, and $3,473.60 for cash advanced. At that time the Deposit Company had lodged with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois about $110,000 in gold securities.

At the same date the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company were controlled by a Board of Managers known as the Executive Committee, composed of William Aldrich, P. H. Willard, W. L. Church, C. C. Holton, W. H. Turner, E. R. Paul, W. C. Grant, T. W. Miller, A. C. Calkins, and Stewart Marks, who were rightly to be chosen annually.

THE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Prior to this time, December, 1872, the managers of the Mutual Insurance Company had frequently suggested to Seymour, and the other stockholders in the Deposit Company, that it would be advantageous, as the Deposit Company was small and doing little business, while having large expenses, to fuse the Deposit Company into the Mutual. They also represented that the Mutual Company was doing a large business, and that its stock was worth more than par. It was also proposed that Seymour and the other stockholders should sell their paid up stock for 50 cents on the dollar, and take the whole payment in Mutual Company stock. A pretended report was made, showing the assets of the Mutual to be $532,426.17, while its liabilities did not exceed, including the amount necessary to insure all outstanding risks, the sum of $508,514.44.

THE TRANSFER.

Relying on these assertions and representations of the officers of the Mutual Life, Seymour transferred his 2,449 shares of stock in the Safety Deposit Company, on which he had actually paid $61,225 cash, to the Mutual Company, and received therefor $30,000 worth of stock, and $12.50 in cash. The claim of $18,000 for services and commissions, and the other claims for loans, etc., were reduced from $27,948.60 to $18,948.60, of which $3,473 was paid in cash, $3,473.60 agreed to be paid on demand after January, 1873, and the remaining $12,000 was liquidated by that amount of paid-up stock in the Mutual Life.

THE CREDITORS.

The Executive Committee, in order to complete this gastronomic feat of swallowing the Safety Deposit Company, passed the following resolution on the 4th of December, 1872:

WHEREAS, It is deemed advisable to increase the capital stock of this Company, not to exceed the sum of $200,000, and to that end for this Company to purchase all the capital stock and assets, and, as a consequence thereof, assume all the risks and liabilities of the Safety Deposit Life Insurance Company of Chicago, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter specified, therefor:

Resolved, That the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago do hereby authorize and empower the officers of the Company to purchase and secure the transfer of all the capital stock and assets of every name and kind, of said Safety Deposit Life Insurance Company, upon the basis that such stock shall be taken at 50 per cent of the par value thereof, and paid for in the capital stock of this Company at par, and that a sufficient amount of interest-bearing mortgages and other securities be therewith received to meet all debts and liabilities of the said Safety Deposit Life Insurance Company.

On the 6th, the day of the transfer, the Deposit Company also reciprocated, and consented to the deglutition by a resolution that it was expedient that the Company should cease for the present to do business, and that the Company should ratify the proposed sale to the Mutual Company, and confirm the sale of the stock, franchises, and assets thereof to it, in consideration of the Mutual Life paying the Deposit Company's debts.

THE SCHEME.

In pursuance of these acts nearly all the stock of the Deposit Company was transferred and surrendered, but managed in such a way by the officers of the Mutual Life that that Company appears to own the stock. Sixty-five shares however, including five held by Seymour, never were transferred. Seymour states that the scheme was to keep the charter of the Deposit Company alive, and then advertise one or the other company, and shift business back and forward, as seemed to their advantage. To further this, the Executive Committee of the Mutual Life and Seymour were elected Directors of the Deposit Company.

THE SPRINGFIELD PEOPLE.

Jesse K. Dubois, prior to 1872, had borrowed from the Deposit Company $30,000; David L. Phillips, $25,000; E. L. Baker, $8,500; O. M. Hatch and I. N. Phillips, $8,000; and two others, $31,000, at 8 per cent interest. The securities given for these loans, together with some bonds, constituted the deposit of $111,000 with the State Treasurer. The interest on these loans, it was agreed, when paid into the Deposit Company, should be paid over ratably to its old stockholders, and not claimed by the Mutual Life. Seymour, being a large stockholder, calculated that his income from this source would be about $2,500 annually, but he charges that he has not received any interest since the amalgamation, and alleges that the managers of the Mutual Life have colluded with these debtors and neglected to collect any interest. In fact, Phillips, Dubois, Hatch, and Baker had a private written agreement by which they were to gain a benefit over the other stockholders. Under the charter of the Mutual Life it was provided that the guarantee capital should receive 7 3-10 per cent interest annually, and this Seymour alleges had great influence in inducing him to go into that Company, but his hopes have been fallacious, and the dividends, so far as he is concerned, visionary. No payment has been paid to him, though he thinks that some other stockholders have received the interest, as agreed, in July, 1873, and he charges that the managers, not having sufficient funds to pay the whole interest, have paid what they could to their special friends.

OTHER PERFORMANCES.

Not only this, but some of the present officers have loaned the Company's acceptances for considerable amounts as accommodation to parties of little responsibility, on no security, and have exchanged checks with irresponsible parties, when the Company has been obliged to lose the amount of the check. Large sums have also been used in private speculations, which are likely to be lost. The managers apparently felt that Seymour was an important fish to catch, and as a further inducement offered that if he would become a stockholder of the Mutual Life, he should be appointed special agent at a salary of $300 a month and expenses. Seymour states that as he had more profitable business this was a small inducement, but he undertook the duty, and has endeavored to subserve the best interests of the Company, with little success, however, as his efforts, he alleges, have been constantly thwarted and overruled.

FRAUDULENT REPORTS.

The specious representations and apparently trustworthy reports made in December, 1872, are, as Seymour charges in his bill, entirely untrue. The statement of the Company regarding its assets on the 30th of September, 1872, is exaggerated by more than $60,000. More than this, the Mutual Life was at that time indebted for money borrowed more than $10,000, which fact was concealed from him. Instead of being in a flourishing condition, the Company was really insolvent and its stock worthless, which fact was known to the managers. Seymour's suspicions were first aroused in May, 1873, by a published statement of the Company which did not correspond with his previous informations. He immediately came here and had an interview with the managers, when their assurances of its sound condition again placed him at rest. His ease, however, was but short, as he again became alarmed in June, 1873, when E. R. Paul, the President of the said Mutual Life, filed his resignation, and Stewart Marks, owning no stock and the Company's debtor, being utterly irresponsible, was made successor.

CERTAINTY.

This suspicion was changed in a few weeks to a certainty by the written charges of fraud made by Robert Paton, once the Actuary of the Deposit Company, but after its amalgamation the Actuary of the Mutual Life. These charges were: first, that the liability of the Mutual Life for reinsured policies of the Deposit Company, amounting to about $60,000, was not included in the statement of liabilities as made to the Auditor of State; second, that liabilities on stock or borrowed money, amounting to $44,200, were omitted; and third, that certain liabilities of the Deposit Company assumed by the Mutual Life were omitted altogether. The charges were addressed to William C. Grant, the Attorney of the Company, a Trustee, and also a member of the Executive Committee, and a member of a committee appointed in December, 1872, to investigate the affairs of the Company.

AN OFFER.

Immediately after hearing of these charges, Seymour took every step possible to ascertain the truth of the facts, and learned that they were, in the main, true. He thereupon made a proposition to the managers to sell his stock at 75 per cent of its par value, or to buy up a sufficient number of shares to have the control of the Company. Shortly after, by Seymour's requests, H. J. Furber and J. L. Montague, experts in life insurance, made an examination of the Company's affairs, which, although incorrect by reason of false information, yet showed that the Company's liabilities are much larger than its assets. The present managers, being the same as those in 1872, it is claimed, have never paid a dollar for their stock, but have deposited various securities which have never been paid. Their names are: William Aldrich, holding $5,000 of stock; P. H. Willard, holding $5,000; C. W. Church, $10,000; C. C. Holton, $5,000; W. H. Turner, $5,000; W. C. Grant, $5,000; E. R. Paul, $3,000; T. W. Miller, $3,500; and A. C. Calkins and Stewart Marks, who have no stock.

THE CHARGE.

Seymour, therefore, charges that the managers have willfully abused their trust and misapplied the assets of the Company, thus rendering themselves personally liable; that the condition of the Company is daily growing worse, and that its assets are being consumed by a crowd of officials and hangers-on, and that it has been doing business at a loss for more than two years. All attempts at a compromise have failed, and he now asks that the affairs of the Company may be wound up, and that the respective rights of the various stockholders and other parties interested may be determined. He also asks that his transfer of stock may be rescinded, having been obtained through fraud and gross misrepresentation; that the officers be compelled to disclose fully their dealings, and their disposition of the assets of the Company; that they be restrained from any further prosecution of the business of life insurance, or from collecting or paying out any moneys, or interfering with the property of said Mutual Life or Deposit Company. Lastly, it is asked that a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of both the Companies' affairs, and close them up, so that complainant's interest may be properly preserved. Messrs. Sleeper & Wheaton appeared for Mr. Seymour, and Grant & Swift for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. A motion for an injunction and the appointment of a Receiver was partly argued before Judge Drummond Saturday afternoon.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 14.—The Senate to-day passed a Herd bill, the effect of which is to make it optional with counties whether stock shall run at large.

The House was engaged all day on the Appropriation bill, and the combination between the different institutions was broken through some cause. There seemed to be an ambition among the members to amend each item by the lowest possible figure.

THE ANAMOSA PENITENTIARY APPROPRIATION

was the chief subject to-day. The Committee asked $25,000, and $12,000 was inserted by a good majority. This has excited the friends of the Anamosa institution, who say now that the University and Insane Asylums shall have but 50 per cent of what they asked. The lobby was crowded all day by friends of the various institutions, and to-night the rooms of the representatives are eagerly sought to get an interview. It is claimed to-night that the combination is restored, and that each will get what is asked by the Committee.

The various committees are engaged in

CLOSING UP THEIR REPORTS,

and, while a strong effort will be made to close the session on Thursday next, it is hardly possible for the House to transact its business by that day, and the resolution to adjourn on that day will probably be rescinded.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 14.—In the House a memorial was received from the Common Council of Detroit praying that they might be authorized to levy municipal taxes on buildings and lands of railroads within the municipality. Referred.

The Committee on Woman Suffrage reported, recommending that the question be submitted separately to a vote of the people when the new Constitution is submitted to. No action taken definitely. An article making such provision will be considered hereafter.

Resolutions of eulogy on Mr. Sumner were adopted, the flag is placed at half-mast till the funeral, and resolutions ordered to be sent to the Governor of Massachusetts.

The Supreme Court is ordered to consist of five Judges, each serving ten years, and the one having the shortest time to be Chief Justice. Clerks of counties where the Supreme Court is held are not made clerks of that court.

Art. 5, concerning the Executive Department, was ordered to a third reading. So with Art. 6 concerning the Judicial Department, and Art. 8 concerning State Officers.

Art. 7, continuing the provisions concerning the Elective Francise and Women Suffrage matter, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

In the Senate a resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with the women's crusade against the liquor sellers.

The House voted, 48 to 37, to refer Art. 9 on Salaries to a committee to report it in form for separate submission.

Art. 10, concerning municipal corporations, was ordered to a third reading. So with Art. 11, 12, and 14.

Art. 13 was not taken up, as it contains the University section, over which a fight is yet to be had.

Art. 14 may yet be slightly changed as to exemptions, but that is doubtful.

The Senate did little this afternoon. Both Houses adjourned till Monday morning.

CALIFORNIA.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The Senate Committee on Transportation was unanimous in its recommendation that Freeman's bill regulating railroad fares and freights should not pass. The Committee reported a bill establishing maximum rates, which may be charged on all railroads within the State, and recommended its passage. The same Committee presented a substitute for Bartlett's bill, recommended by the Chamber of Commerce of this city, providing for a Board of Transportation. It is stated that it substantially embodies Bartlett's bill, and recommended its passage. Both bills are said to be fairly favorable to the interests of the railroad companies. They asked till Monday to present a written report giving the arguments on which they reached their conclusions; and as Mr. Stanford was before them in secret session, the report is awaited with much anxiety. The general impression has been that all the testimony given in public was in favor of Freeman's bill.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 14.—In the House, to-day, bills were introduced to so amend the municipal code as to provide for election by the people of Civil Engineers; to authorize Infirmary Directors to increase orders on County Auditor for payment of outside relief; to provide for submitting to a vote of the people the question of purchasing lands on which to erect county buildings; to prevent the sale of any liquor at places declared a nuisance.

THE COURTS.

A Number of Important Cases Disposed Of.

New Suits and Judgments.

IN HOT WATER.

Ellen Snowbrook filed a bill in the Circuit Court, Saturday, against Daily S. Moore, Elias Devoe, and a number of others, for an injunction. She states that last July she employed Moore and Devoe to build a three-story and basement house for her, on the west half of Lot 5, Block 6, of Wolcott's Addition, the contract price being $5,000. Moore and Devoe stopped work when they had been paid about two-thirds of the contract, they not being able to get a final certificate from the architects. Complainant states that after deducting what it will cost her to finish the house, there will be left about $700. Since the stoppage on the contract several workmen have filed mechanic's liens against the premises. Three parties, J. W. Clarke, Charles Palmer, and William Price, have commenced garnishee proceedings against her, and Carlile and George Mason, John Mohr, and J. A. Mason have filed a creditor's bill against her to discover how much she is indebted to Moore and Devoe. Several other parties also are threatening to file mechanic's liens. D. S. Moore, Elias Devoe, William Price, Carlile Mason, George Mason, John Mohr, J. A. Mason, J. W. Walsh, P. Walsh, Christian Secve, M. Pauison, C. N. Street, W. B. Chatfield, C. H. Cronkwhite, H. Whitney, W. H. Mayer, John Orr, C. Netterson, R. Graham, J. M. McKay, J. W. Clarke, Charles Palmer, and Thomas Cannon are made defendants, and complainant asks that they may be decreed to interplead to settle their mutual rights, that she may be released on payment of the remainder due from any further liability, and that the defendants who have commenced suits may be restrained from their further prosecution.

DOWER WANTED.

Julia A. Bummill filed a bill in the Superior Court against Patrick Cooney to have her dower in certain premises set off for her. She states that her husband, Lucius Bummill, was, during his lifetime, possessed of Lot 22, Block 9, of School Section Addition to Chicago, which was sold without her joining in the deed, and has since come into the possession of the defendant. The same complainant also filed a bill against James B. Drew and Ashahel H. Heath for dower in the west half of said above-described lot.

CONCLUDED.

The case of Mary J. Van Kowren against Annette M. Hockaday and Robert McFeeley, which has been on trial over a week before Judge Tree, was concluded Friday, and a verdict rendered Saturday for the defendants, after a long and very warmly contested trial. The suit was brought to recover damages for the alleged damages occasioned to the furniture in the house No. 508 Wabash avenue, which had been rented to Mrs. Hockaday for a term of years. The damages were only laid at $5,000, but an extraordinary amount of evidence was introduced, and the court-room was well filled during the whole trial. Messrs. Story & King appeared for the plaintiff, and E. A. Storrs for the defendant.

O'CALLAGHAN.

Mr. O'Callaghan made another of his periodical visits to Judge Williams yesterday, and left $120 as a token of his esteem. It was not until he had started on a pleasure trip to the County Jail, however, that he displayed his generosity. He has had a pleasant time for over a year in refusing to pay the alimony due his wife, but a recent decision of the Supreme Court has blasted his hopes. The rule for disobedience, on which he was brought up Saturday, was made in January, 1873, and he refused to pay until sent to jail, when he suddenly "weakened," to the great benefit of his wife.

BILL TO FORECLOSE.

George S. Bowen filed a bill against Winchester Hall, in the Superior Court, to foreclose a trust deed for $12,500 on Lots 5, 6, 19, and 20, Block 1, of Pryor & Hopkins' subdivision of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 5, 38, 14. John G. Rogers, G. C. Christian, Taylor Beattie, James E. Tyler, J. Q. Minshall, Charles A. Belden, Otway Watson, John Miller, the Union National Bank, John Norcott, Thomas Tobin, J. H. Borden, J. R. Flood, J. Heins, and Leopold Mayer are also made defendants.

THE DIVORCE BUSINESS.

Judge Moore was busily engaged yesterday in hearing divorce cases, and rendered decrees in the following cases: Anna M. Lorenzen v. Peter N. Lorenzen; Frederick v. Louisa Goldner; Matthew v. Gertrude Dencer; Juretta A. v. Andrew J. Sapp; Julius v. Anne Klusfer; Charlotte v. Andrew Anderson; Elizabeth v. Frank Bennett; Lizetta v. Orville W. Green; and Julia v. Thomas O. Frost.

CONDEMNATION CASES.

A petition was filed in the Superior Court for opening Fry street, from North to Ross, and another for extending Quinn street from Sterns to the north line of Lots 8 and 9, Block 21, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the a fraction of Sec. 33, 39, 14.

ITEMS.

Judge Burns will hear motions for new trials this afternoon.

Judge Tree will take up the case of Culbertson against Lyon this morning.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

John Reber began an action against William Patrick, laying damages at $2,000.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the matter of the Chicago Fireman's Insurance Company, an order was made that W. H. Park show cause by Wednesday next why the dividend on policy 71,737 should not be paid to Horace Buckminster.

William F. Hunt, of this city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His schedules show his debts to be about $8,000, while his assets are only $1,800, a good part of which are exempt. The case was referred to the Register.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

George H. Wheeler began a suit for $1,000 against J. N. Stowe.

Horace M. Mosher sued Henry Honore, laying damages at $6,000, and brought suit for a like sum against Samuel J. Walker.

Frederick R. Wilson began an action in assumpsit against Julia W. Van Slyck, Frederick Burkhardt, and Jacob Shotwell, claiming $20,000.

Godfrey Snydacker and Moses Snydacker brought suit in ejectment against James Lomax, laying damages at $1,000.

John Wrage began a suit in trespass against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, claiming $5,000.

Rosa Arnsbach sued Hermann Groedle for $5,000.

Isabella D. R. M. Wilson sued David G. Nist for $2,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

B. V. Page, William Sprague, and A. R. Smith commenced a suit for $2,000 against Wilson K. Nixon.

John F. Jarnecke brought suit in replevin against John H. Jarnecke, to recover $1,000 worth of goods and fixtures in store No. 45 Milwaukee avenue.

THE CALL.

JUDGE ROGERS—399 and 400 on old calendar; 1 to 20 on new calendar.

JUDGE TREE—1222, 964, 1838, 3142, 3149 and 3153, and six appeals.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call.

JUDGE GARY—95, 97 to 100, 104 to 108, and 112 to 123.

JUDGE JAMESON—1 to 20, Calendar No. 2.

JUDGE BURNS—77 to 98, except 86 and 88.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Ludwig Theus v. Joseph Vassel, $110.83.

JUDGE GARY.—Ann S. Carpenter v. Strickler Torrey, $280.58.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, for use, etc., v. James H. Fairfield, $57.20.—Erasmus M. Moffett v. Samuel J. Walker, $7,739.12.—William O. Harris v. same, $6,929.92.—Cleveland Co-operative Stone Company v. Jerusha W. Johnson and [illegible] T. Johnson, $321.[illegible], against N. T. [illegible] —First National Bank, of Geneseo, v. Joseph E. Young and Henry Crawford. Judgment v. Young for $2,402.72.—William Ransom v. Thomas G. Gerland, $498. Record restored.

CIRCUIT COURT. CONFESSIONS—Jonathan W. [illegible] v. Isaac Davies and John P. Davies, $51.90.

JUDGE ROGERS.—Samuel Myers v. Joshua Geary, $99.98.—Susan Vosburgh v. P. H. Daley, [illegible].

Eccentricities of Extermination.

In Mrs. Ames' "Ten Years in Washington" she describes the proposal of a philanthropic Frenchman who applied through the American Legation in Paris for a patent on an invention to "exterminate all the lions and tigers in the United States by the use of catnip." The plan was simply to dig an immense pit in some Western prairie and fill it with this malodorous herb, when the well-known love of the feline race for catnip will induce the lions and tigers to rush into the pit, where masked artillery can play upon and destroy them. The patent was denied on the grounds that there were no lions or tigers to be destroyed, but had the Commissioner reflected that the plan might be equally effective against domestic felines the application might have been granted. Not to be undone in this line of philanthropy, an American has sent in elaborate plans and specifications for the annihilation of grasshoppers in Kansas and Utah by the use of artillery, not by first cooping the victims into a pit and pouring shot and shell into their vitals, but by firing over their heads while peacefully grazing on the plains, and so deafening them by concussion.

CHARLES SUMNER.

The Tribute to His Memory by the Chicago Pulpit.

Sermons Preached Yesterday by Leading Ministers of This City.

His Qualities as Statesman, Orator, and Philanthropist.

The Great Work to Which His Life Was Devoted.

Remarks by Prof. Swing, Dr. Powers, and the Rev. Mr. Savage.

Sermon by the Rev. Mr. De Baptiste.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Sermon by the Rev. H. N. Powers of St. John's Church.

Yesterday evening the Rev. H. N. Powers, Rector of St. John's Church, preached the following sermon, the subject being Charles Sumner:

Great virtues, associated with great talents, and beneficent service are not a spectacle so frequent in our public affairs as to command no special observation. In the selfish, ambitious, and political intrigues that are so conspicuous in national annals, it is always inspiriting and instructive to find examples of character that illustrate devotion to the highest principles of patriotism and the noblest type of citizenship. Of such is the illustrious scholar and statesman in whose memory we bring to-night the tribute of gratitude and applause. And it is due to the cause of civil liberty which he advocated, to the "fair humanities" which he represented, and to the manly virtues and righteous principles which he advanced, that his great name be held up for the recognition and approval that it eminently deserves.

A few years ago I could not proclaim in any miscellaneous assembly what now impartial history will accord to Mr. Sumner, without provoking perhaps strong dissent and the charge of partisanship. But the day of bitter sectional sympathy and debate has passed.

Now, that he lies still in death, in the awe and solemnity of so mournful an event, all generous hearts are prepared to estimate the value of his character and the great place he has filled in the history of the Republic. I cannot even imperfectly portray the services of this distinguished patriot without some references to the personal qualities that made him remarkable. He was endowed by Nature with a capacious and vigorous intellect, an iron will, and a temperament of high and unconquerable energy. His memory, which was originally retentive, was cultivated to a rare degree of power. With the most indefatigable industry, animated by an enthusiasm for knowledge, he had gathered information from all available sources, and was master of all learning that could utilize his gift for statesmanship. His acquaintance with literature was vast and critical in both ancient and modern composition. He was an intelligent lover and patron of art. In science and philosophy he was furnished with the latest practical conclusions of the most exact investigations. Probably no man living was more profoundly versed in the laws of nations, or more thoroughly grounded in the vital principles of jurisprudence. His studies and meditations led him to the largest views of the interests of mankind, and to an elevation where he could observe the value and working of doctrines of universal applicability.

The atmosphere in which he habitually lived, was that of the scholar, and if he was ever accused of impracticable theories it was because he would not employ questionable expedients in striving to promote the permanent interests of mankind. As an orator he stands unrivaled among the brilliant list in our country who have shed lustre on the bar, the pulpit, and the halls of legislation. His logical mind, the elegance of his culture, his varied learning, his profound convictions, his exhaustive research, the moral attitude of his position, his fearless independence, and his wonderful mastery of language in connection with the causes in which he pleaded, made him a true exponent of some of the noblest specimens of eloquence that have graced the present century. His speeches on "Freedom National," the "Crime against Kansas," the "Barbarism of Slavery," are among the great masterpieces of classic oratory, and will stand with the utterances of Pitt, and Fox, and Burke, models of elaborate, dignified, and convincing speech, as long as the English language endures.

But, however great his accomplishments and talents, I should not speak of him here had he not consecrated them to the service of the Republic and humanity. The time has passed when a review of his devotion to the strong convictions of an enlightened philanthropy can be stigmatized as promotive of certain political ends. He lived long enough, and illustrated sufficiently the breadth of his sympathies and the fairness and wisdom of his statesmanship, to dispel the prejudices of those who once thought his influence and endeavors were inimical to the interests of the whole country.

There is something admirable to the ingenious mind in that chivalrous magnanimity that could lead a young and gifted scholar, highly bred and educated, surrounded by aristocratic connections, and intimate with the distinguished society of two continents, to accept, instead of a career that would ensure ease, present applause, and happiness, one that would ensure odium, opposition, and peril, and to pursue it in the face of detraction and violence, until it was successful. If there could have been a temptation to a young man of such splendid prospects to choose an immediate success, to gain the smiles of influential politicians and the plaudits of the masses by a word to secure worldly favor of a very seductive kind, that temptation must have come to him. But whatever the solicitations he put it aside for a rough path, and great burdens, and a thorny course of suffering. He showed as convincingly as action can show, that he loved justice more than pleasure; that faith in right was greater than his fear of detraction; that his passion for liberty was higher than personal ambition; and that to promote the interests of mankind was the supreme concern of his life. Without seeking for official place, while free in the expression of his political sentiments, it came to him as the testimony of confidence in his patriotism and ability. But he did not accept his election to the Senate of the United States with any subscription to party bonds or policy. It was only with perfect independence that he assented to his best convictions that he consented to take his seat in that dignified branch of the National Legislature.

The principle that animated him in his entrance into public life he maintained to its close. He was never swerved from the path that he deemed right, whatever might be the consequences to himself. History, I think, affords no case of one engaged prominently in civil affairs where the convictions of an enlightened conscience have been more strictly adhered to than in his case—where one has been less influenced by popular clamor; where there has been a loftier independence in the discharge of duty; greater disdain of temporizing expedients or personal consequences. This phase of his character I cannot impress too strongly, or hold up too high for admiring imitation. He was a man of convictions, of strong, clear consciences, a man who dared to do what the emergency seemed to require, a man who in the support and vindication of principle was as inflexible as Cæsar, as just as Aristides, as pure as Cato. Knowing as we do the general character of our legislative assemblies throughout the country, the lack of individual conscience of a generous disinterestedness, of a zeal for the public good, of high-minded integrity,—seeing as we have to see, the alarming evidences of ignorance, demagogism, and corruption,—we cannot appreciate too highly this strong, conscientious, uncompromising soul, entering upon the discharge of duties that would bring him into disfavor with the majority, if not contempt, while even from friends he could expect but a doubtful or lukewarm support. It is the moral attitude of the man to which I here refer,—his fearless courage, his indomitable perfidelity, his admirable purpose, his lofty faith in the triumph of righteous principle, and the intrepidity with which he flung himself into the cause in which he believed depended the honor, the utility, and the perpetuity of the Republic. The spectacle is reassuring and inspiring in contrast with the dark pictures of personal greed, and cowardice, and political degeneration that mark our times.

It was not because a man was black or white, because he was of one nationality or another, that he espoused his cause, but because he was man, and by nature of his creation and endowments the inheritor of the right to himself and all that he could fairly win by the best use of his faculties and opportunities. I do not here impeach the motives of those who in good faith opposed the measures and opinions and policy, and who saw the facts as they then existed in different relations and meanings from his views. We greatly err unless we make due allowance for the influence of education, sectional claims, personal interests, the power of political passions, and manifold factors that operate in the field of political controversy. The facts no philosophic observer can ignore, and these help to explain the impediments with which Mr. Sumner had to contend in his earlier career in the Senate.

I am not acting the part of a historian, and therefore refer to events only to illustrate more clearly the character that we are now contemplating. It will be remembered by some here to-night how difficult it was for Mr. Sumner in those early days, to overcome the obstacles that were interposed in the Senate to his introduction of any proposition in whose discussion he could enunciate the great doctrines of human liberty that were so near his heart; and how, at last, it was only by a piece of ingenious, yet most legitimate, parliamentary tactics that he obtained the floor to present the subject of "Freedom National, Slavery Sectional." I shall never forget how the opening paragraph of that speech thrilled me, nearly twenty-two years ago, as, reading it, I saw in my mind's eye the intrepid Senator rising amid the scornful and indignant looks of a hostile majority, and, with a voice that had been suppressed by the discourteous advantage of those in power, declare

> Beyond all controversy or cavil it is strictly in order. And now, at last, among these final crowded days of our duties here, but at the earliest opportunity, I am to be heard: not as a favor, but as a right. The graceful usages of this body may be abandoned, but the established usages of debate cannot be abridged. Parliamentary courtesy may be forgotten, but parliamentary law must prevail. The subject is broadly before the Senate. By the blessing of God it shall be discussed.

But such devotion as his to the doctrines of the Fathers of the Republic, such a fearless advocacy of liberty at that time of intense political agitation, could not fail to insure personal consequences. It was only after provocations that he was moved to severe but suitable reply. His memorable speech on the "Crime Against Kansas," really cost him his life, for from the shock of the murderous assault that followed he never fully recovered. His violence would have killed outright one of less perfect health and magnificent physique than his. I am free to confess that only in one other case in my lifetime did an intentional physical injury to a public man strikes me with a hurt so ezoruciating. It seemed that in those clown patrician, virtue, liberty, law, the very heart of the Republic, were smitten,—for it was not the man merely that I beheld prostrate, but the ideas, the sympathies, the hopes, the justice that found in him so eloquent an advocate.

I suppose that comparatively few are aware of the tortures that Mr. Sumner endured in the treatment that was finally adopted for his relief, or the mental anguish that he experienced in view of duties that pressed for performance. In a letter, which he wrote to me describing his condition about two years after his calamity and before he placed himself in the hands of foreign physicians, a letter dated May 9, 1858, he says:

> From the beginning of my calamity I miscalculated its extent, and lived in weekly, almost daily, expectation of my accustomed strength, so that I might again resume my active duties. Only six weeks ago I thought myself on the verge of perfect recovery, when, without any adequate cause, after only a slight exertion, I found myself debilitated in the extreme, unable to walk without pain or rise from my chair except slowly and the an old man. My condition is now again passing away, so that I think of returning to Washington to vote on questions of interest. But I have learned that I must regard myself for a long time to come as an invalid, especially as to those very labors which I have most at heart, and resting the restoration of my shattered system through repose of the injured part, and incessant exercise in the open air. But I feel a deep disappointment at seeing so much of life and precious opportunity pass away unemployed.

To a great soul like his, spurred by a high ambition for usefulness, to feel crippled in the very blossom and noon of life, forced, a caged eagle, to the seclusion of the invalid, while eager to serve the high interests of his fellow men—was a bitter trial. I should fail to note an admirable feature of his character, if I did not relate that through the darkened period of his sufferings and the years that followed, no unbecoming word of complaint passed his lips. He had no malediction for the hand that dashed the brightness and vigor from his manhood. In his forbearance and fortitude are revealed but another aspect of his greatness. Other and later trials has he known, sharp and reaping to a proud and sensitive spirit, but they too were borne with dignity and composure.

From the period of his return to his place in the Senate to the day that he breathed his last, his career has been a consistent exemplification of patriotic fidelity. We all know with what wisdom and devotion, during the War, he supported the Government—how potent for good his influence on our foreign relations during years of disaster and threatening complications—how close he stood to Mr. Lincoln in life and death as the Capital, and how generously and disinterestedly, since the settlement of our civil discords, he has dealt with every subject that could promote pacification, and fraternal harmony, and the general good.

Indeed, one reviewing his public life sees all along how his labors were directed to practical and gracious ends. When the slave-power was menacing the Republic, he sought to quell it. When rebellion laid its hands upon the arm of the Union, he strove to preserve it in the sanctuary of liberty. When peace returned, he endeavored to utilize its advantages everywhere without regard to past events or locality. When a powerful policy seemed about to precipitate difficulties with a foreign power, he interposed in time to avert the danger. To destroy old feuds, to insure the rewards of industry, to extend the safeguards of righteous law, to have Government discharge its proper functions throughout its whole jurisdiction, was the end he labored to promote. But in all the years of his devoted public service, whatever the criticism concerning his policy, he lived above the suspicion of corruption. Whatever his opportunities of personal enrolment, his hands are clean. He might be accused of editorial impecuniousness of spirit, and of being impracticable in political virtue, but he could impeach his honor. Of all disgraceful imputations that stain our legislatures, he was free. No man ever dare approach Charles Sumner with a bribe, or ever approach him with a proposition that had a taint of dishonesty. No man could say that he ever sacrificed principle for the sake of gain, or to escape censure. No man could ever point to a sentence of his that was impure, or unbecoming the life of a Christian.

I shall not even seem to strengthen this eulogium by comparing him with other names that, by eloquence, patriotism, and statesmanship, are nobly eminent in the records of our country. But, without detracting in the least from the fame of those whom we justly admire and venerate, I can ask, without any doubt concerning the reply, if there has been among our public servants a character more lustrous with integrity than that of this great Tribune of human rights; if there has been an orator whose eloquence, springing from deeper sources, will survive to move remote generations; if those legislative halls, sacred with historic associations, have contained a nature of more heroic mold; if learning, culture, the amenities of graceful citizenship, have had a more distinguished representative; if there has been shown a spirit more sincere, of larger sympathy, of purer aim, of lofties intelligence, of intenser patriotism, of more comprehensive statesmanship? Had man had, in the struggles and trials of our national existence, a more tireless and accomplished advocate? One more page of our parliamentary and legislative record is unsullied.

We can point our children now to an example of public virtue at home, without need of reference to Roman models. Amid the political degeneracy of the times, fair as a white lily on the sluggish pool is this clean name fragrant with honor. How puerile seem the gabble of politicians in the trumpet-peal of his inspiring speech. How trivial seem the insignia of mere office, how empty the highest political station beside a life ennobled and consecrated like his. The grandness of wealth and title do not of themselves touch me. But to those whose characters and deeds are messages of light, who emancipate life from its thralls and orgies, who inestimately bring the tribute of gratitude and admiration. I revered and loved Mr. Sumner for a greatness that was benignant. I am not ashamed of any tears in a grief that reaches this nation's heart and goes far beyond the Atlantic. I am indebted to him as to few in this or in any generation, and am thankful that I can cast my poor offering, with the more expressive ones, upon his coffin, before the dust covers it from human sight forever.

We thank God for this heroic and useful life. If one sign of following the Master is to suffer willingly for his "little ones," to accept the cross and worm-wood in the way of daily duty, then here was a token of discipleship,—that life for many years was a sad one. I wish it could have been happier. As I think of it it has a melancholy grandness that is pathetic. And yet it was all sincerely and faithfully used to the very last.

A nation mourns. Yet we shall not honor our illustrious dead without heeding the lessons of his life. How few are left to battle with duplicity, and peculation, and dishonesty in high places. Where are we to look for new champions of principles, who can wear the mantle of our dead patriot?

It is time that we purify our official stations of corruption. It is time that Christian manhood, sincerity, pure, and bold, be enthroned as seats of trust. From those dead lips seems to come a summons to the people to take heed lest they be ruinously deluded and enthralled by the knavery of demagogues and time-servers; and if I hear any appeal from that bier guarded so lovingly to-day in the State-House of Massachusetts, and to which millions turn sad eyes, it is that the suffrages of the people be given in intelligent conviction of what is right, that the trusts of political power be committed to the incorruptible, and vigilant, and wise, who will serve in the fear of God, and that liberty won through so many ages of struggle and suffering be guarded with a sacred jealousy and transmitted to the latest generation.

His earthly career is ended and his fame is secure in the gratitude and affection of the Commonwealth. What the venerable Bryant said of the good Lincoln in his death, can be said of this great champion of man:

> Thy task is done; the bond are free;
> We bear thee to an honored grave,
> Whose proudest monument shall be
> The broken fetters of the slave.

THE IDEA OF NATION.

Sermon by Prof. Swing at the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

Yesterday morning Prof. Swing preached at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner of Rush and Ontario streets, his text being:

> The powers that be, are ordained of God.

The sermon was as follows:

The world has always loved to speak of the Infinite One as being the God of nations, because there is a greatness involved in the idea of nation which makes it seem worthy of the attention and love of the Infinite. It is easy for the individual heart possessed of ordinary humility to feel quite overlooked in the daily administrations of Providence, but a nation is so vast in its interests and in its life which lies over centuries, that into its great events men can generally see descending in love or wrath the sublime form of God.

Notwithstanding the most elaborate and conclusive argument that our Heavenly Father is in all places and times alike, yet we all go away from the argument to confess Him sooner at Waterloo than where a child is playing or a bird singing; more visible where slaves are shooting in a new liberty than where the farmer turns his furrow or the lonely woodman swings his ax. Thus marking the habits of the human mind, we may perceive, at least, how great a thing is a nation.

What a vast idea it is that it always claims the care of the Almighty and almost compels the attention of the angels! A nation's God. A nation is a second world into which we are all born. The first world is only the good green earth with its seasons and food, and labor, and national vicissitudes, but this is a poor birthplace for a mind or a soul, for into these poor brutish arms falls the Indian child or the young Arab. To be born into earth alone is a curse, a birthday of regret for the earth. It is that only when some second world called a "nation" becomes the soul's cradle that it becomes desirable to fall heir to life. A nation is a grand equipment for a career; it is food and clothes and friends first, and education and employment and rewards afterward. It is the atmosphere into which the many-winged spirit comes, and a bird might as well spread its wings in a vacuum as for a human soul to be born away from the treasured-up virtues of a nation's life. When the rude black face with retreating forehead and great thick lips meets you on the Southern coast, you know he was born, but you associate this knowledge with the other fact that he was born to savage Africa. Great beyond estimate, therefore, is the fact of nation, for it shapes the soul, and is the joy or sorrow of every being that comes into this existence. As when, at the setting sun after a summer shower, all things, clouds, hills, and trees take the very grass and the faces of our friends standing in the refracted light, are covered with the tinge of gold; so when man is born into a nation he is instantly bathed in its light, and sets forth in a double destiny that determines the value of life. When Bunyan saw the culprit ascending the steps of the gallows, he said: "That goes to hell, but not by the grace of God." But the grace does not busy itself only with individuals here and there, but it marks out a vast realm and makes it a great, free, civilized state, and then the millions that come to life in its blessed confines can, in their later years, when they realize the value of the great fatherland, say: "I was a savage, a Congo negro, but for the grace of God."

Next to the grandeur of a star that carries a thousand millions of people upon its bosom and whirls them along through day and night, and summer and winter, and youth and old age, is the grandeur of a well-equipped State which for hundreds of years guards the liberty, and industry, and education, and happiness of the dependent millions, crowding its influence in upon them gently as the atmosphere lays upon the cheek in June. Her language, her genius, her code, her religion, her freedom, enwrap us better than our mother's arms, for it enwraps her too, and wreathes her forehead with merit that warrants her office and her affection. In the State:

> Sovereign law, that with collected will
> Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill,
> Smit by her sacred frown the fiend subsides,
> And e'en the all-dazzling Crown,
> Hides his faint rays, and at her bidding sinks.

Whence comes this grand instrument which, as now existing in our continent under the form of liberty, pours around forty millions of people such a golden air as our ancestors ever breathed before? Who gathered those flowers that wreathe actually our cradle, our altar, our homes, and our whole earthly pilgrimage? This much of a reply is given by human experience. Nothing comes to man of excellence without labor. All that man possesses of art, of science, of literature, and invention has come by regular payments of hard toil. As the verdure that waves over the sacred earth has come from the sacrifices of the sun's heat, so the gay manifold of each great nation has come by the path of human sacrifice of thought, and toil, and even life, and so valuable have been the National ideas, that for all the good the world possesses there have been fields baptized with the heart's best blood.

Young though any of these nations may be in their present name and form, yet back of each one lie ages and years of active labor, and centuries of deep agony. As geologists now tell us that before God fitted up this earth for man, while the mists were rising from its heated seas and condensing in the upper air, there were often awful storms where the thunder rolled incessantly for a hundred years, so each nation which we see standing forth now in peace and beauty,—England, Germany, America,—has emerged from a thousand-year storm, where the wrath of man has rolled in thunder and the cruel skies have rained blood. One of the poets says, "A thousand years scarce serve to form a State," and oh! what years of toil and vicissitude they are to the brains which stand at the throne, and to the hearts that stand in the battle, and to the widow and orphan who weep when the smoke rolls away and reveals the dead.

If, then, a great nation like our own has come over a two-thousand year path, under a sky of alternate peace and storm, coming along from free Athens and free Rome, and from sacred Palestine, there must have been all along guardian angels of its long journey, glorious leaders of its wilderness march; souls that smote rocks for its thirsty multitudes and prayed down manna in the still night. The morals of our day can look back and see their Seneca, their Confucius, but chiefly their divine Jesus; the art of our era looks back and beholds its Phidias, its Apelles, its Angelo, link the future and the past; poetry and all literature look back and cast smiles of gratitude to Homer and Thucydides, and Dante. The law confesses the deep studies of Cicero and Justinian as minds who studied justice when the world seemed too young; and now, beholding the differentiation of men by a wise providence of God, so that each path of life is a vast vineyard may have some one to love its vines, we reach the easy conclusion that the same wisdom will permit us always to hold in memory and to love men who, in turning aside from other paths, have found in the study and love and service of their nation their own special path between the cradle and the grave.

Oh, it is a blessed thought that there have risen up here and there hearts not only that could weave the sweet songs of a Virgil, not only hands that could paint the pictures of a Parrhasius, or that strike the notes of Mozart; not only minds that may throw up a dome of St. Peter's, or that may furnish the world with their invention, but also other hearts which have loved the idea of Nation, and have lived and died not in the arms of a friend, but rather in the arms of the country. Out of the the thoughts and love and specialization of these great souls we humble children of the State have all drawn our happiness and freedom, as the violets are invited into life by the all-loving sun.

In the week past the grave has opened suddenly, and taken back one of these souls which seem sent of God to know nothing else but their country as Paul knew nothing save but the cross. Into that tomb, which grows wider each year, and which has received away from sight Washington, and the Adamses, and Jefferson, and Clay, and Webster, and Lincoln, at last has been gathered one more name wreathed as beautifully as any with the glorious ideas of our great Republic, and with the glorious ideas of our great Republic say with the glorious ideas of our great Republic—

> Napoleon loved not a nation, but his own
> love. Napoleon loved not a nation, but his own
> power. He was not a student of justice, but of
> crowns,—how to destroy other diadems, and of
> their jewels fashion one for himself.
>
> The triumph and the vanity,
> The rapture of the strife,
> The earthquake voice of victory,
> To thee the breath of life.
> The sword, the sceptre, and the sway,
> Which mastered made but to obey
> Wherewith renown was rife,
> All quell'd! Dark Spirit what must be
> The madness of thy memory!

But the memory of that life just ended has no madness in it, but is a remembrance of honor, and charity, and peace. It seems especially fitting the day and place that we should devote this hour to thoughts over this fresh tomb, for the greatness of Mr. Sumner's career is strangely interwoven with some of the noblest ideas of Christianity, and this union is not accidental, but spiritual and intellectual, for Mr. Sumner, in his life devoted to humanity, so framed all his arguments, and so based them upon the philosophy of Christ, and the perpetual return of the terms Christianity and Savior show that much of the grand progress of mankind.

It is any group of philosophers were to sit down with the Life of Christ in their hands, with the desire to elaborate a constitution from its pages, and notice about to come down out of God's sky, why may not the soldier of the Cross daily say:

> There is a flood about to stream,
> There is a Light about to beam,

and live in this magnificent hope! But our time has passed. Much of our country's mental and moral glory has grown up these last years. We seem to have only an evening horizon, into which golden suns sink, but from which none arise. Our melancholy gate of death seems wider than the gates of life by which such glorious beings march toward our hearts. But this apparent triumph of the Grave may come from the fact that we can see the past in all its development, but cannot unveil the future and see its compensating good. We can only hope that the gates of God's mercy are as wide as the gates of his death, and that the soleman West into which these great lights are sinking may only assure us that there is an Eastern sky also, radiant with Divine love, upon whose bosom other orbs will appear, resplendent again with Peace, Justice, and Liberty.

THE DEAD STATESMAN.

Sermon of the Rev. M. J. Savage, of the Third Unitarian Church.

The Rev. M. J. Savage, pastor of the Third Unitarian Church, corner of Ladin and Paulina streets, preached, yesterday evening, on Charles Sumner, taking as his text:

> I will make a man, saith the Lord, to be more precious than fine gold; even a man than the golden wedge of Ophir.—Isaiah 13, 12.

The sermon was as follows:

These words are a part of a threat of desolation about to come upon an ancient country. Destruction was to riot in merciless slaughter until men, the life-sinew of nations, were to be as rare and precious as the gold of Ophir, and this was rightly regarded as the culmination and ghastly crown of ruin. Men are nations. The citadel of a country may be granite, and the granite may bristle with double-shotted iron muzzles; every cape and promontory may be a fort; a double Chinese wall may loom heavy against the sky in the face of all invaders; and yet the country itself may crumble to dust beneath its own weight for lack of men to be its pillars; while any land whose life-blood is in the hearts of its loyal men, and whose ramparts are brave bosoms, strong in right, may stand up fearless and defy the world. That, then, which takes a nation's men takes its life.

But there are other ways than war, or pestilence, or famine, by which the men, and so the life and hope of a country may be destroyed. Men may live while manhood dies, and then the nation, like a corpse galvanized into a seeming life, may go through all the motions of existence, a ghastly parody on its former self. But this can be only for a while; for the inevitable grave waits for all things that are dead, and only for a little will be cheated of its prey. Thus fell ancient Rome; and thus fell modern Florence. Men were plenty as stones of the street; but manhood was as rare as gold, and so as precious as gems.

I am not one to prate of degeneracy and decay. I believe that whatever deserves to live does live, and will live. It has in the life of God. And I further believe that though phases and forms of life and special types of government and civilization may perish, that yet humanity, under God's leadership, marches on. But this great faith does not preclude the fact nor the sadness of national deterioration; and, though our human love may be—as it ought superior to our patriotism, yet would we each rejoice to see the world advanced by the great thought and the great devotion of our country. Such is my desire, and such the sadness of any threatened disappointment, for it seems to me a fact, that, whatever may be true of the rank and file of our people, we are sadly deficient, just now, in official leaders under whom we may march and not be ashamed. Men who wear the regal crown of manhood—men that are measures are now as rare in Washington as gold is in the circulation of the land; men of many there hold and preach the doctrine that rags are as good as gold, if people would only think so, as could seem to be a prevailing opinion, to what are called the highest circles, that successful demagogism is just as good, or a little better, than downright principle and true manhood.

At such a time, those of us who think a man a true man, more precious than the gold of Ophir, and who appreciate how the value is enhanced by rarity, naturally know how to estimate and lament the loss of Charles Sumner. Of him might sail have been written those noble words of Hamlet: for he had

> A combination and a form, indeed,
> Where every god did seem to set his seal,
> To give the world assurance of a man.

Men of his ability are rare in any age. But men of such ability and such character combined are like diamonds. It fills the firmament, and only one can shine in the same sky at once. Since the nation wept for Lincoln, no death has so touched the heart of the country, and when the issues of this country are made up, and each historic form is assigned its niche in the great pantheon of fame, no shape but that of our great President will overtop the grandeur of the Massachusetts Senator. In many important respects, not even he, for perhaps I should not say too much in giving utterance to the question whether it were not Sumner who made the time for a Lincoln possible, and if a martyr's crown is so halo the head of one, so also, must is that of the other; for Sumner died a year-long death in the same cause of human freedom.

It is sometimes thought to be religious and Christian to preach about names and deeds that have found record in the Bible; while it is secular lecturing only, and not questionable freedom in the pulpit, to step outside its limits for a theme. But if God be a living God, and have anything to do with the history of to-day, it seems to me that this division is a purely arbitrary one. And there seems to be something especially fitting in our studying the Bible that God is writing now. It is exceedingly difficult to bring home to this (another) age and country, and mode of life, the lessons conveyed up in the sayings and doings of Abraham or Jacob, and, too often, men listen as to "a tale that is told" of some far-away time that has no vital connection with the present. But our saints and sages are felt to be of our blood. They filled their nostrils with our air; they conquered our temptations; they gave us models of nobility for the present time. We cannot, then, afford to let a name like Sumner's step without studying its significance. For, as it was written over an Egyptian poet's grave, "O rare Ben Jonson," so might we fittingly write above Ben Sumner, for his epitaph, "O rare Charles Sumner." So rare are lives like his that they become exceedingly precious, and the nation that is wise enough to lay up such memories in its treasury of jewels shall have wealth above what a fall exchequer can bestow.

And it is specially fitting that such a manhood be studied now, because the tide and rush of affairs that lead to the rapid successes of to-day are so fatally set in the opposite direction. To judge by those who attain to the quick and flashy successes of our time in Washington, and the governmental centres of the land, it would seem that learning and wisdom were of no especial value, and that honesty were an obstacle, and "on the quick success on to its natural end, must be moral and national death.

Let us review, then, the golden qualities of this rare and precious manhood, that we may make them models and inspirations. It is worthy of note that he was grand, noble, and manfully beautiful in his physique. It has been the fashion through out most of the Christian ages to cast contempt upon the body, and to speak slightingly of the "gross," material part in comparison with the spiritual. But we are slowly getting wise. What we insniously call "gross" and "vile" is the wondrous work of God, and we are also learning that it is so wondrously correlated to the spiritual that they must go up or down together. "A sound mind in a sound body," and if either suffer, the other must feel the result. Beauty, thee, is divine, and while he who prides himself on, or boasts after, prettiness is contemptible, he who neglects the manliness of form and symmetry, Right human conditions will make all things. Not only useful, but also "beautiful in their time."

While the painter is more than his brush or his pigments, yet to perfect work the pigment and the brush also must conspire; and, though an artist, with poor tools, will do better work than the man with the finest implements, yet the artist will do finer work for having finer means. And so, though noble minds have done noble work in half-made and diseased bodies, what might they not have done with better? What might they not have done with Sumner? Tall, a firm presence, noble mien, sweet-toned voice, and healthy brain are divine tools for a man to labor with. Of course a fool can turn them into foppery. But I am not speaking for fools; I leave them to God, who alone is capable of doing them any good.

Though now this matter is very largely beyond our control, so far as ourselves are concerned, I will suggest a truth that will be the theme of sermons and books in the future. We shall some time wake up to the importance of race culture; and we shall feel that it is not only worth while to use our science and our care in imposing the type of our vines, and trees, and birds, and cattle, but that we should so treat ourselves that our children may be able to inherit a finished, and therefore beautiful, physical life.

As a part of his magnificent body, Sumner was endowed with a large and finely organized brain, and this was the measure of his mental manifestation. For whatever a man's mind may be, it must express itself to others through the medium of his brain, and, as light takes the color, dimness or brightness, of a stained window through which it shines, so the mind can show itself higher and better than the instrument through which it works.

And here again, you may think, at first, that there is no lesson for us because it is popularly supposed that ability is a mysterious gift over which we have no control. We have no direct or immediate control. But in the long run, by the cumulation of the best elements of humanity, through the law of heredity, I believe we have a large control; and we may help to increase, not only the heart-power, but the head-power of the future.

These for thought. I pass on now to what all may see to be direct and pressing practical needs of the time. Charles Sumner trusted not to native gifts of person, or presence, or brain. Through long years, and by patient toil, and wisely-seeing purpose, he sought to obtain for himself such broad and high culture.

I hope it is not an essential part of republicanism,—for, if it is, then farewell freedom and our future hope!—but it is now the fashion in high political circles to sneer at culture, and exalt in its place what is falsely called common sense. And so would-be statesmen go on stupidly and ignorantly repeating effete and exploded blunders, and thinking them the latest discoveries of modern American wisdom. It is most woefully common, but the sense is left out. Culture is the highest sense. For what is it? It is simply an athletic training of the faculties to their highest ability, and making them capable of the best they can do. And next, it is an acquaintance with the best thinking and the best work that the race has done in the past; and then the ultimate range is the work of solving present problems with all the light of what has been attempted and wrought in all ages.

It is a marvel to me to see how stupid and foolish people can be in governmental matters, who are yet practically wise in the management of their own affairs. Man like Sumner and Sohurz are sneered at in Congress as theorists and impractical men because they happen to be men of culture, and to think it wise to have some principles and plans about the way of setting up and running the most delicate and complicated machinery known to man—that is, the machinery of government.

If a man wants a house built, he thinks it wise to employ one who has cultured himself in that direction—an architect—to build it. What is the plan but a theory? If a steam-engine is to be constructed, a cultured engineer is thought best fitted to superintend the work. But those who would think the man a fool who should employ a hod-carrier or a stoker to build a house or an engine, act as though they thought ignorance a recommendation to high places in the Government. Men at Washington have raged around the feet of Sumner and ridiculed his culture, looking, for all the world, like great-eyed Lilliputians examining the shoes of Gulliver, while he, with head above the dust of the squabbles at his feet, has "looked before and after," and sought to apply the wisdom of all ages to the right doing of the present.

This contempt of culture has given us all occasion for shame; and those who think deeply will find in it cause for grave alarm. It has given us men at the head of the National Treasury who have not only felt, but dared, to express their contempt for any science of finance, and in their blundering ignorance they have gone on to recklessly and unfeelingly use the resources of the nation. It has made horses supreme over books at the White House. It has turned our Civil Service into the corrupt machinery of demagogism. It has made our commercial relations with other countries a cunningly contrived system of bribes and traps and nets for the shrewd fishers and hunters and spiders outrap and fatten on the honest men; and business prosperity of the nation. It has made our third-rate politicians and oftentimes ignorant farmers think that wilted hands, and hay-seed in the hair, and the grim of machine-shops on the face, were better qualifications in a statesman than law, history, and sociology. As if one were fitted for a peculiar work in just the degree in which he knew nothing about it. How would farmers and machinists like the application concerning their own affairs? Suppose I go and urge my claim to instruct the farmer in his business on the ground of my never having been on a farm in all my life?

What is needed to-day in our politics beyond all things else, except honesty, is culture. As lawyers and doctors and ministers do not find that they can know easy too much about their business, only common more, does a legislator need to know knowledge. And as an ignorant physician might go on repenting the mistakes of all the past, that a better culture would teach him to avoid, so an ignorant legislator perpetually repeats the blunders of history. And it is something that our young men and women need to know concerning all the business of life, that, next to the disposition to do right comes the necessity of knowing what is the best and the wisest. He who writes to his luck when he can get anything better to trust to, puts confidence in the stupidity of a fool.

With all his ability and culture, Mr. Sumner kept the simple habits and manner of life that accompanied with the dignity of a Republican manhood. Not possessing the inconvenient conscience that enabled him to confound the public money with his own, he kept within the frugal limits of his private fortune. Either on foot, or in the street-car he made his daily rounds from his house to the Capitol. He said he could not keep a carriage, and also have the books and means of study which both his needs and his tastes demanded. So he chose the better part. Instead of vulgar outlay and display he devoted himself to his higher wants, and so to the higher welfare of those he served. He stinted not his mind nor his higher tastes. Here only was he lavish. While Secretaries, and other high functionaries of the Government, were using the public money for personal and personal convenience and pleasure, he was persistently going without what a word or a turn of the hand—and the death of his conscience—would have laid at his feet.

And this leads us to one of the noblest and—nowadays—rarest qualities of his firm and precious manhood. From first to last he carried with him an integrity and personal purity absolutely above the suspicion or question of his bitterest foe. Considering the surroundings of his life, the battles in which he was a prominent mark, and the vulnerability of the common run of our modern "Christian statesmen," this is something worthy of extraordinary note.

Had there been a weak spot in his character, be sure it would have been found out; for the foes watched around him for years, as a wary enemy circumvents a fortification to find a place where successful breach may be made in its walls, and though, perhaps, he was as hated a man as any of his time, no one ever dared, even by a vile fling or covert insinuation, to call his character in question, and the only way by which they could assail his reputation was with the cry that he was with the coward cane of a bullying assassin. Others might grow suddenly rich with the price of their manhood, and flaunt the sale of their integrity in the faces of the Capital, but no one ever thought of impeaching the purity of his conduct or motives any more than they would watch to see if the dirt-throwing of a street-squabble had spotted the stars.

And even in the one matter of his life through which the smallest number of men have ever passed unscathed, the divorce from his wife, so far as I know, the purity of his motives has never been questioned or suspected. He stands unimpeached and unimpeachable. The most that has ever been hoped to his discredit in the divorce-court times made of an undue self-esteem. But, when we consider that any one who is great must of necessity be unacquainted with the fact, and how worthy he was of esteem, and when we further remember how many there are who cherish a vast self-esteem with a minimum of self-respect, or the respect of others, I think we may forgive him this.

I speak of his character. I suppose none but his intimate friends knew of his religious thoughts and experiences. He was not a street-corner Christian. He had no window in his breast, nor placard upon it. He never needed the certificate of Washington clergymen to show that he was a "Christian statesman." (I suppose him to have been by conviction a Unitarian.) But he was not a Christian in any churchly or technical sense. Yet, though no one could look into his heart, so no more can scientists look into the heart of the sun. But both are known by their outshining, and Sumner displayed in his personal history, and in his statesmanship the very central principles of Christianity. His course toward the South, when, as the close of the War, though he still carried the life-long marks of its murderous hate upon him, he went so far to meet and reconcile them, displayed to all the world no mean copy of the sublimest phase of the life of Jesus when he prayed, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do." This is a Christianity beside which the contests of sectarian zeal, the mummeries of Ritualism, and the bigotry of dogmatists shrink to dimensions that are beneath our notice. His was the kind of Christianity that is needed at least to save this world, and, whatever others may think about another kind's being needed to save the next world, I am content to believe that saving this is the straightest road to saving the other.

There is no necessity that I say many words about that for which the will stand out in the history of his are in all coming time, and the need is less because it is the one thing concerning him that all know, and are in no danger of forgetting. He was the consistent and persistent advocate and defender of human rights. From the time when he delivered his first great speech on "The True Glory of Nations," till he whispered in his last hours to Judge Hoar "Take care of my Civil Rights bill," his course was unflinching and unswerving. Not to be bribed, or blinded, or intimidated, here he was ever true. He was mouth for the dumb, the advocate of the neglected, and a defender of the defenseless. Well may the freedmen gather in all the cities and villages of the land to do him honor. No fitter name can they find for which to build a monument. He was truly their martyr as Lincoln was.

Massachusetts can never cease to rejoice that he lived long enough to know of her repentance for the one injustice she ever did him. Their ill-judged and hasty resolutions could do him no injury, only as it always hurts a noble spirit to be misunderstood and so abused by its friends. But her honor in future time she has given him his right. He could afford to wait for the vindication by time of his broad and fraternal statesmanship. But his State, even after swiftest haste in expunging the record, must always have cause to regret that there was any such record made to be expunged. Would now that the nation were wise enough, and just enough, and magnanimous enough to pass in oblivion the resolutions and the Civil Rights bills and lay them, as worthy tributes, on the casket of him who, the noblest of them all, and without his peer, has gone out of the Senate-house to go back no more. Thus would they honor themselves and raise him fitting monument by putting the last stone on the summit

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO ONE AND ALL.—ARE YOU SUFFERING from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use "WILBOR'S Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, March 16, 1874.

The women engaged in the crusade against the saloon-keepers received a resolution of encouragement and sympathy from the Michigan Senate on Saturday. The question of woman suffrage, which has been considered unfavorably in the Senate, was before the House. The recommendation of the Committee on Woman Suffrage, that it be submitted to the people for a separate vote, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

We copy from the Rock Island *Union* an elaborate statement of the pending disagreement between the Plowmakers and the Plowholders, from the Plowmakers' point of view. The question of middlemen is fully discussed from the same standpoint. It appears to us that the article shows signs of yielding on the part of the plowmakers, as it intimates pretty plainly that the resolution to which the farmers have taken so much exception was only intended to remain in force till October, 1874.

In this city, as in Boston and doubtless throughout the country, the pulpit yesterday devoted itself mainly to enforcing the lessons to be drawn from the noble life of Senator Sumner. Our page of sermons, with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Sullivan's discourse on the temperance movement, is given this morning to memorial sermons on the death of the great Senator. Prof. Swing paid him an eloquent tribute as one whose life had been cradled in that of the nation, and whose whole career had been devoted to peace, justice, and liberty. The addresses of Dr. Powers and the Rev. Mr. Savage will be found able and of great interest. A large congregation of colored people assembled in the Olivet Baptist Church to hear the eulogium of the Rev. R. De Baptiste on the friend of their race, "who was wounded for them, but never forsook them."

As the Massachusetts Legislature must hold the election Tuesday week, an inevitable but none the less painful discussion has begun of candidates for the place Senator Sumner has left empty. Somebody has overheard a conversation between Secretary Richardson and Senator Logan, in which the ex-Judge of Probate prophesies the election of Mr. Dawes. This gentleman, he says, will have the support of the Administration and of Gen. Butler. The Secretary of the Treasury seems to have referred, without a qualm, to the interference of the General Government (through the reformed Civil Service) in an election by the Legislature of his own State. If Butler supports Dawes, there will be not a few to connect this service with the latter's disappearance from Washington when he was needed to fight the Simmons nomination. Gen. Butler, Charles Francis Adams, Wendell Phillips, E. R. Hoar, and Ralph Waldo Emerson are some of the other names canvassed.

There is a hint in the news from California of one of the dangers of railroad legislation. The Senate Committee on Railroads, after a secret conference with Stanford, of the Central Pacific, unanimously reported against the Freeman Railroad bill, although the burden of the testimony and arguments of those who appeared in public before the Committee was in favor of its passage. It looks like the old story of Stanford and his associates against the State. The Committee have reported bills embodying maximum rates for railroad charges, and establishing a Transportation Board. In Minnesota, the experiment of railroad regulation will soon be fairly under way. Gov. Davis has appointed the three Commissioners, who are to establish maximum rates in accordance with the law recently passed by the Legislature. The schedules of this Commission will be authoritative, and penalties are provided for their transgression.

We print some more "Sour Meat" literature this morning. The Committee of the Pork-Packers' Association have been investigating Mr. Cowan, who first brought the abuses to light, and not the tainted meats, nor the inspection system, nor the real point at issue. Fortunately, Mr. Cowan has been acquitted of any heinous offense, and his life will be spared. Therewith the Committee dismiss the whole matter, and want to be discharged. But we also print a letter from twelve Baltimore dealers, comprising nearly all the large provision firms of that city, who confirm Mr. Cowan's allegations. Shouldn't the Committee investigate these Baltimore gentlemen before they retire? Then they might go at the Philadelphia firms, and so make the rounds. It is too much to hope, however, that they will investigate the extent to which tainted meats have been sold, or the defects in the prevailing system of inspection. It is pretty evident that this, if it be done at all, will have to be taken in hand by the Board of Trade.

The Chicago produce markets were generally slow and steady on Saturday. Mess pork was quiet and stronger, closing at $14.45 cash, and $14.50 seller April. Lard was quiet and a shade firmer, closing at $8.92½@8.95 per 100 lbs., cash, and $8.97½@9.00 seller April. Meats were quiet and steady at $5.40 for shoulders; 7⅜@7½c for short ribs; 7⅞@8c for short clear, and 9@10c for sweet-pickled hams. Dressed hogs were quiet and firm at $6.10@6.25 per 100 lbs. Highwines were quiet and steady at 88½c per gallon. Flour was more active, at former prices. Wheat was very quiet, and a shade firmer, closing at $1.19⅜ cash, and $1.20⅜ seller April. Corn was quiet and easier, closing at 62c cash, and 62½c seller April. Oats were quiet and firmer, closing at 43⅛c cash, and 44c seller April. Rye was quiet and steady at 84c for regular. Barley was quiet and stronger, closing at $1.60 for No. 2, and $1.50@1.51 for No. 3. Live hogs were active and higher, with liberal sales at $5.00@5.30. Cattle and sheep were in good demand, and ruled firm.

In the letter written by Mr. Sumner a year ago, and made public this morning, he meets the criticisms made upon him and his "Battle-Flags" resolution in a way to disarm all the misrepresentation and misconception, which are now "regretted in a day of light," to use his own phrase. The resolutions were commended by such men as Gen. Scott, Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter, and Gen. Thomas, "all good and true soldiers." Mr. Sumner introduced them for the first time in the beginning of the War, May 8, 1862, thus attempting to initiate from the first what he thought to be the magnanimity that would mark a contest between men of the same blood and the same nation. They were not conceived as an after-thought to humiliate the victors. They were thoroughly consistent with the convictions and conduct of the man whose first great public speech was dedicated to Peace. As this letter says, they were the natural and inevitable consequence of his original convictions.

Some interesting information concerning the resources of the Far West is given in the last annual report of the Union Pacific Railroad. Coffee is among the products of California which the road brings East, and the increase in the amount transported last year was 87 per cent. Iron, adapted to the manufacture of Bessemer steel, is found in large quantities at various points along the line for 500 miles. A soda bed lies near the road so rich that it is believed it will ultimately exclude foreign soda, of which $5,000,000 worth were imported last year. At Green River, there is an oil-bearing shale, from which lubricating and burning oils can be produced at a cost of 15 cents a gallon, competing with the oils of West Virginia. In Utah there is an inexhaustible deposit of the purest sulphur known in the world, covering thirty acres, and the Directors of the road believe they can carry it to the Atlantic to compete with the Sicilian product. The net earnings of the Union Pacific last year were $5,291,242.64,—an increase of $1,199,210.59 over those of last year. There has been an increase in the passenger and freight traffic and a diminution in the rates charged.

A HEADLESS PARTY.

Only four short months have elapsed since the municipal election and the triumph of the People's Party. The event is not so remote that people will fail to remember the enthusiastic acclamations with which the victory was welcomed; the delight of Mr. Hesing, which could only find appropriate expression by hoisting the German flag; the assurances of a municipal millennium which were vouchsafed by the *Staats-Zeitung*; the large promises of Mayor Colvin, glowingly set forth in his inaugural; and the hearty and fraternal manner in which Colvin, O'Hara, Hesing, Buffalo Miller, Tom Foley, and Hildreth embraced each other in a Scotch-Irish-German-American hug, and congratulated themselves and the rest of the city that Chicago had been saved from the muckers and wasser-sempels, and that the great and good Colvin had been public-spirited and magnanimous enough to quit baggage-smashing and serve as the head of the party to conduct it through the municipal term, and to rescue the city from the dangers which were threatening it.

Only four short months have elapsed, and the affairs of the People's Party have got into such a snarl that a meeting of the principal proprietors is called to take account of stock. The meeting was held in the "Bastile" on Saturday last, and there were present A. C. Hesing, H. B. Miller, Dan O'Hara, Barney Caulfield, Commissioner Sheridan, Gen. Lieb, and Aldermen Cullerton, Bailey (M. B.), Stout, Lengacher, Mahr, Foley, Schmitz, Corcoran, Hildreth, O'Brien, Cannon, Bailey (T. H.), Murphy, Lynch, White, Schaffner, and Richardson. That the meeting was not of a jubilant character is evident from the fact that it was a secret one, and that the Prussian flag was not flying over the "Bastile." The reader, in looking over the roll, will observe that the tail of the party was there, but where was the head? Where was Colvin? Where was this Cincinnatus of the express-office who so reluctantly left his trunks and boxes to save the city from the Puritans? The assets of the party were carefully examined by Mr. Hesing, but the head of the concern was missing. There was plenty of tail and legs laying round the "Bastile," but nothing looking like a head was to be found. Mr. Hesing announced this fact to the tail. Mayor Colvin was said to be a fraud and a failure—a man without backbone—a fellow who had treated the Aldermen shamefully. The party had no hold upon Colvin. He could not be depended upon. He had nominated Louis Wahl without consulting anybody. Mr. Hesing's choice was Phil. Conley, but Colvin had paid no attention to him. Colvin had promised the place to half-a-dozen people, and gone back on all of them, and selected Wahl, who was not of their party. The only consolation which Mr. Hesing could administer was, "For God's sake, stick to the party." And Gen. Lieb arose and begged them, "for God's sake, stick to the party," and Sheridan, and Caulfield, and Hildreth, and O'Hara,—all arose and begged them to stick to the party. And Buffalo Miller arose and not only begged them "for God's sake, to stick to the party," but also claimed that he had had a good deal of experience in politics, and that he always found that a man who went back on his party came out at the little end of the horn, and narrated a story of a fellow who deserted his party and brought up in the Penitentiary. The natural inference to be drawn from all this is, that, as Buffalo Miller went back on the Republican party last year by substituting the People's Party in place of it, he has not only come out of the little end of the horn, but is now heading towards the Penitentiary, and traveling there at a very rapid rate.

In four short months, therefore, the People's Party, which started out with such flying of flags and blowing of trumpets, is going round without a head on it, and Mr. Hesing, its owner, is begging people for God's sake to stick to this monstrosity, all tail and legs, else all the good things next fall—the country, State, and Congressional perquisites—will be lost. Since Chicago was big enough to have a party, we have had no such magnificent fizzle as this. The head's contempt for the tail is only equaled by the tail's contempt for the head, and there is probably not a man in Chicago to-day, of ordinary comprehension, who does not have a profound contempt for both head and tail. There never was a party before which started out with such magnificent opportunities and accomplished so little. Where are the reforms we were to have? What ray of hope for the future does this headless monstrosity give us? We re-echo the sentiment of Mr. Hesing: "For God's sake, stick to the party!" Stick to it until next fall, gentlemen, and the people will put a head on it which will be satisfactory to you.

FREE BANKING.

We publish elsewhere a third communication from Mr. F. B. Chandler on the subject of Free Banking, to which we invite the attention of those who have followed the discussion thus far.

Mr. Chandler shows that in the West and South there would be very little inducement to take out more currency under a Free Banking act, and this corresponds with the facts, for when $25,000,000 of new currency was granted to the West and South, under the Redistribution act, it went begging some three years. We are not sure that it has all been taken up yet. And we know that some Western banks are now trying to retire their circulation. He thinks, however, there would be very considerable inducements to take out new currency at the East, where the rates of interest are low. We agree that there would be more inducements there than here, but not nearly so much as he thinks. Take the extreme case, where the rate of interest is 6 per cent. The bonds are all held by somebody—usually by those who want an investment that is absolutely safe and that gives no trouble. To lead these persons to go into the banking business, something more than an ordinary inducement must be offered. They must be convinced not only that the bonds can be used at a considerably higher rate of profit by pledging them for currency, but that banking will bring better returns than mortgage loans. Bear in mind that when a man puts up his bonds as security for circulation at Washington, he cannot take them back at his own pleasure. He assumes the risks of the banking business, and pledges the bonds against those risks. An experienced and careful banker in this city informs us that the losses in the banking business from bad loans, mercantile failures, etc., are equal to nearly 3 per cent, and cannot be put at less than 2½ per cent. Bear in mind, also, that the bonds are not taxable by or under State or municipal authority, while banking capital is taxable. Mr. James Buell, President of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, of New York, told the House Committee on Banking and Currency that these taxes amounted to 3 per cent in New York City, 5 per cent in Albany, and 2 to 5 per cent in the smaller cities and villages of that State. We will take 2 per cent as a minimum. Now let us see what inducement is offered to the holder of bonds in an Eastern State, where the rate of interest is 6 per cent, to go into the banking business under the present law. As a private holder of $100,000 bonds, he gets $5,000 gold interest, or, with premium added, $5,600 currency. As a banker, he receives in addition:

$67,500 currency at 6 per cent	$4,050
Less tax 1 per cent on $90,000	900
	$3,150
Less 2½ per cent losses	1,687
	$1,463
Less office-rent, salaries, stationery, etc	

We have omitted the local tax on banking capital, because we are not sure that that applies to the portion invested in United States bonds. It does, however, apply to all other capital employed in the business. We leave Mr. Chandler to fill up the last item in the foregoing table himself, in order to show how much is left, on the 6 per cent basis, to be carried to the credit of profit and loss. It may be said that such a bank will have deposits and will be able to make office expenses out of them. Its deposits will certainly be small, if the bank is located in a small town; and it is an observed fact that the banks in large cities, East or West, have taken out very little circulation, and are now trying to withdraw and retire even that little. Mr. Buell says that such is the fact in New York. Indeed it is generally admitted that inflation is to be apprehended, if at all, from the small towns of the Eastern States.

We will now let Mr. Buell show what are the probabilities of inflation in that quarter. We copy from his testimony before the Committee on Banking and Currency:

It requires much solicitation and effort anywhere to get the capital for a bank subscribed; and at the present time, owing to the high price of stocks, the profit upon national banking is not such as to tempt capital rapidly into National Banks. There is a very general misapprehension pervading the public mind upon this subject. The restrictions as to National Bank currency induce people to regard a National Bank as a mine of wealth—a monopoly. Such restrictions should be removed by allowing free banking, as heretofore suggested. Allow me to illustrate and suppose, for example, the case of a bank organized in a small town in New York State.

The capitalists of the place subscribe a capital stock of—say		$100,000.00
This sum is taken to the United States Treasury and lent to the Government, and for which the bank receives in United States 5s, at present price—say		84,000.00
This United States stock is then taken by the bank and lodged with the Comptroller of the Currency, and he issues to it 90 per cent national currency—say		75,600.00
Of this, or its equivalent, the law says 15 per cent as reserve must be kept on hand—say		11,340.00
Which, deducted from the $75,600, leaves the bank to loan out to its dealers, and obtain interest for, but		64,260.00

Now the practical operation of this is that of the loanable capital of the place $100,000 has been contributed and paid to the bank, and the place has got back as loanable capital or credits its own notes for only $64,260. The place, instead of "inflating" its loanable capital by organizing a bank, has got one-third less by the operation. Now let us see how the profits stand. The principal sources of profits by banks in small places are from circulation and deposits:

1st. Interest on the United States bonds $84,000; 5 per cent in gold is $4,200, which, at 12 per cent premium, is worth	$4,704.00	
2d. Interest at 7 per cent on the $64,260, currency, allowed by law to circulate, is	4,498.[illegible]	
3d. We will suppose the bank able to attract—say, $50,000 deposits, upon which it pays no interest, which is a liberal supposition for banks of this character; deduct reserve required by law—15 per cent, $7,500—leaves $42,500, which, at 7 per cent interest, gives the bank	2,975.00	
Total profits—say		$12,177.20
From total profits we have to deduct for United States tax on capital not in United States stocks, $16,000, ½ per cent	$ 80.00	
Also tax on circulation, 1 per cent	756.00	
Also tax on $50,000 deposits, ½ per cent	250.00	
In City of New York, for 1874, the State, county, and city tax rate will probably be 3 per cent; and in Albany City 5 per cent and upwards. In smaller cities and villages in State of New York, the rate of tax is from 2 to 5 per cent. In New York and Albany cities banks are assessed upon the whole capital, par value; and by the law of the State is required to be assessed everywhere in the State.		
State and county and town tax on the capital—say, only 2 per cent	2,000	
Salary of officers, rent, etc	3,500	
Total taxes, expenses, etc		$6,586.00
Leaving a total balance of profit above paying expenses, taxes, etc., but no allowance for bad debts		$5,591.20

Not enough of total profits left to pay the stockholders a dividend of even 6 per cent on their capital.

If the above statement is correct (and it is believed any bank-officer or other person familiar with banking will verify its accuracy—except that the estimate for profits is full, and the estimate for expenses, taxes, etc., is small, and no allowance is made for losses), it will be seen that the profits of national banking is not such as to induce capital into that kind of business very rapidly. When United States stocks, 6s of 1881, were to be had at par, and the gold interest could be sold at 200, the profit was attractive. But now it is quite different. Many National Banks would be glad to return their national currency to the bank department, and take up and sell their United States stocks, did the law permit it. We should like to return ours; we can make more profit by the use of our capital now locked up in United States stocks, lodged with the bank department as security for national currency given us, than we can by the use of the national currency. Repeal this provision of the National Banking law, and there will be many millions of national circulation voluntarily given up by the banks in central cities, which could then be distributed to such sections of the country as might desire it.

It is proper to remark that Mr. Buell did not urge free banking pure and simple, though the whole tenor of his argument went to sustain our position that "free banking does not *necessarily* imply inflation." He proposed as a safe and judicious measure that a free banking bill should be passed, and that then there should be a greenback dollar retired for every bank-note dollar issued till the greenback circulation was reduced to $300,000,000, after which he believed that a system of bank-note redemption would take place naturally, and thus produce elasticity of the currency. Formerly, he said, we moved the crops by expansion—now we move them by contraction. He thought that elasticity was the first thing to be secured. After that, the problem of restoring specie payment would be shorn of nine-tenths of its difficulties. Mr. Buell's suggestions and arguments are, on the whole, the wisest that we have seen from any so-called "practical man" since the currency debate commenced.

REPEAL OF THE LAND TAX.

In another part of this paper we present some facts bearing upon the question of a total abolition of the system of raising revenue in Illinois, for State purposes, by a tax on the valuation of land and other property. The points discussed are: 1. The constitutional power. 2. The sufficiency of the second mode of raising revenue directed by the Constitution. 3. The injustice of the practical working of the present system. 4. The fact established that 30 per cent of the whole tangible property of the State is never listed by the Assessors. 5. That one-half the 40 per cent of the personal property found by the Assessors is found on the farms. 6. That the land and its appurtenances pay 80 per cent of the State and of all local taxes. 7. That the cost of the present system of collecting taxes is 20 per cent, and under the other system will not exceed 1 per cent. 8. That the tax proposed will be easily collected and readily paid, because reasonable and equitable. 9. That the change will relieve production, and enable the counties and towns burdened with debt to pay off all their liabilities. 10. That the State revenue will be large enough to permit a distribution to the several counties in relief of local taxation. We commend this article to the careful perusal of every man in Illinois who owns an acre or a foot of land.

THE SUNDAY ORDINANCE.

The women of the Chicago Evangelical churches have been called upon to meet in the Methodist Church Block at 3 o'clock to-day, there to unite in prayer and discussion until the hour of the regular session of the Common Council, and then to proceed to the Council Chamber with the purpose of securing the defeat of the proposed repeal of the Sunday ordinance. This is the first practical inauguration in this city of the Woman's Temperance Crusade started some weeks since in Ohio. The Chicago movement is much fairer and more rational, however, than the Ohio movement, since it is directed against the law-makers who license liquor-selling, and not against the men who sell liquor after having paid for such a privilege guaranteed to them by the law. So far, too, the Chicago movement does not look to the suppression of liquor-traffic altogether, but only to its suppression over Sunday. In both these respects, the Chicago women who have entered into the crusade are entitled to the credit of a superior judgment to that exercised by their Ohio sisters. For several days petitions to the Common Council, begging that the present Sunday law be not repealed, have been circulated for signatures. The primary object of the deputation of women will be to present these petitions. Whether or not they will supplement them with prayer, we do not know. But we do know that to most men such a deputation would be as formidable as the recent visit of the Commune, though in a different way. It would not surprise us, nevertheless, to find the "23" representatives of the People's Party impervious alike to the petitions served on them and the prayers directed to Heaven.

There are two phases to the Sunday question which have an eminently practical bearing on the present movement. The question whether or not the saloons should be kept open on Sunday, was the vital issue in the last municipal election. It was decided in the affirmative by a majority of 12,000, in spite of a lamentably weak candidate for Mayor, a hurried organization, well-founded suspicions of bad intentions on the part of some of the office-seekers, and other unfavorable circumstances. The result demonstrated beyond peradventure that a large majority of the citizens of Chicago desire that the saloons shall not be closed. We cannot doubt that if the same issue were presented to-morrow, relieved of the embarrassment of the People's Party politicians, the result would be the same. As the majority of the Aldermen were elected for the express purpose of repealing the Sunday ordinance, it is scarcely probable that they will decline to do it. There is another important fact bearing on the case. There is now no pretense of enforcing the existing Sunday law. Aside from the deleterious influence of retaining laws on the statute-books which are not enforced, the ordinance now proposed as a substitute shows a greater deference to the religious community than the non-enforcement of the old one. It provides (1) that the Mayor may refuse a license for liquor-selling whenever he is not convinced of the good character of the applicant, which is an improvement over the present ordinance; and (2) that, in all places where liquor is sold on Sunday, the doors leading to the street shall be closed and the curtains drawn over the windows, whereas, at present, the saloons sell with open doors, and just as publicly as on any other day in the week. We are not now arguing the Sunday question or the liquor question; we are simply showing the difference between the non-enforcement of the present Sunday ordinance and the enforcement of the proposed substitute.

We cannot doubt that the women who visit the Council Chamber to-night will be received with deference and treated with respect. All Chicago would loudly protest against anything else. In visiting the local law-makers, the Chicago women, as we have said, are a step in advance of the Ohio and Indiana women who have raided the licensed saloons. But there is another step still to be taken before any practical results can be attained. This is to bring their influence to bear upon the people who elect the law-makers. If the women of Chicago hope to suppress the sale of liquor on Sunday, they must first win over a majority of the legal voters. Then they may elect law-makers favorable to a rigid Sunday ordinance, and an Administration that will enforce it. It is to this they should direct their prayers, and to this also they may bring the powerful auxiliary of their personal influence.

SANBORN—BOUTWELL—BUTLER.

The contracts of the Treasury Department with Sanborn, the friend and associate of Ben Butler, by which he was authorized to "discover and collect" unpaid internal revenue taxes on shares, is at last attracting the attention of the country, especially to its criminal features. In the winter of 1872, the Senate Committee on Appropriations, of which Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, was a member, reported an amendment to the Appropriation bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ not more than three persons to assist the revenue officers of the Government to discover and collect any money belonging to the United States and withheld by any person or corporation. It was adopted by the Senate. The House rejected it, as a mere cover for spies and blackmailers. Mr. Butler championed it lustily. The Senate Committee of Conference, of which Sawyer was one, refused to yield, and, though the House rejected it four or five times, the Senate Committee insisted upon it, and finally compelled the House to adopt it.

This section thus forced through Congress reads as follows:

From and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to employ not more than three persons to *assist the proper officers* of the Government in *discovering* and collecting any money belonging to the United States whenever the same shall be withheld by any person or corporation, upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem best for the interest of the United States. But no compensation shall be paid to such persons except out of the money and property so secured.

In due time a contract was made with John D. Sanborn, and also in due time Mr. Sawyer retired from the Senate and became Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Sanborn was for some considerable time unable to "discover" any money belonging to the United States withheld by any person or corporation. The law authorized his employment to "assist" the proper officers of the Treasury in discovering and collecting what *they* were unable to discover and collect. So at last he appealed to the Treasury Department, and Secretary Boutwell, on Feb. 3, 1873, issued to all Supervisors and Collectors of internal revenue the following extraordinary letter:

You are requested to *assist John D. Sanborn* in the examination of official records in reference to such cases of alleged violation of the Internal Revenue laws as he may ask for your co-operation.

Mr. Sanborn is acting under an appointment from me, and may need some information from the offices of Collectors and Assessors for the purpose of verifying his claims.

Armed with this letter, Sanborn at once entered the offices of internal revenue, examined the books, and ascertained what taxes were due and unpaid. He "discovered" nothing that was not known to the proper officers. In some cases, by the corrupt connivance of the local officers, various taxes falling due were recorded as collected by Sanborn; in other cases, where he found that taxes had been paid in large amounts, he presented his claim for having discovered and collected them, and in every such case the Treasury Department paid him his contract price, which was 50 per cent, or one-half of all sums collected. Under this contract, Mr. Sanborn, in the course of 1873, was credited with having collected $400,000, one-half of which was paid to him. The Solicitor of the Treasury states that Sanborn's contract related to claims which were *not of record* in the Collectors' offices, but the collections made by him were of taxes of record in those offices, and known to the Collectors and to the Department. He had, by virtue of Mr. Boutwell's letter, required the local officers to give him from their books lists of unpaid taxes; he had then used the ordinary machinery of the office to collect them, and had claimed and been paid one-half the money.

In the case of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, which paid taxes for a number of its leased lines, there was a difference among the officers of the Government as to the exact amount of taxes due. A correspondence with the Department delayed the matter. The Company never refused to pay the tax, but waited until the exact amount was ascertained. On the 6th of January, 1874, the Supervisor of the Revenue informed the Company that the Government had fixed the tax at $99,685, and the Company paid the amount directly to the Treasury. On Jan. 8, Sanborn wrote to the Secretary that he had been instrumental in collecting that money, and accordingly one-half the sum was paid to him! The President of the Railroad Company declares that he never heard of Sanborn; that whatever delay there was in the payment of the tax was due solely to the inability of the officers of the Government to state the amount.

Another case was that of the Phelps estate. Part of the succession tax was paid; subsequently another part fell due, but, owing to suits as to the distribution, the precise amount to be paid could not be fixed. But, pending this matter, Mr. Phelps was informed by the Government officers that the Government was so much in need of money that they would allow him to fix the amount of tax he thought ought to be paid, and settle with him. He did so, and paid the tax to the Collector. It turned out afterward that one-half the money went to Sanborn. The most of Sanborn's jobs were executed in the office of Lucien P. Hawley, Supervisor of the Revenue. Mr. Tenney, the United States Attorney for the Brooklyn District, satisfied of the rascality of some of the proceedings, wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury for some official papers to lay before the Grand Jury. This was on Dec. 31, 1873. The Treasury Department, up to the 27th of February, had failed to furnish the papers, though Tenney had gone ahead, and on other evidence had indicted Sanborn, Hawley, and a confederate named Vanderwerken. It should be remembered that behind Sanborn, as behind Jayne, was Ben Butler. When Mr. Boutwell wrote the remarkable letter of Feb. 3, 1873, he was a candidate before the Massachusetts Legislature for the vacancy about to occur in the Senate, and was a few weeks later elected, with Butler's support. Sawyer, who engineered this thing through the Senate, has been Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury since Richardson's promotion. The House of Representatives had to make a second and peremptory call before it could obtain from the Secretary the papers in the case of Sanborn, and now Butler is before the House defending the whole dishonest proceeding. There is in the entire transaction such a willful and deliberate purpose betrayed to obtain this job for some one; and such connivance by the Treasury Department to aid in its financial success; and such a guilty knowledge of the damaging effect of a full disclosure, that the *Nation* is of the opinion that if Boutwell and Richardson had been officers of the City of New York operating under acts of the Legislature instead of acts of Congress, they would have been indicted, if the Prosecuting Attorney had done his duty.

A handle to a name in England does not always protect the owner of the handle from the wrath of those who are without handles. This is illustrated by a recent occurrence in London. The Rt. Hon. Charles Frederick Ashley Cooper Ponsonby, Baron de Manley, of Langford, Oxfordshire, hired a horse of plain Mr. Carr, of No. 216 Piccadilly. When he came to pay his bill he was very drunk, and said the whole thing was a swindle. Mr. Carr informed His Lordship he had made a mistake. His Lordship called Mr. Carr a liar. Plain Mr. Carr then informed His Lordship he was not accustomed to take that kind of language from any man, even if he did have a handle. He then proceeded to thrash His Lordship, and, having thrashed him, the plain bold Briton kicked His Lordship down-stairs, whereupon His Lordship had Mr. Carr arrested, and the Court imposed a fine of 20 shillings. Mr. Carr did not complain of the fine, and went away apparently satisfied with the progressive spirit of British institutions which makes it possible to thrash a Lord for five dollars.

SPIRIT OF ILLINOIS.

Farmers' Congressional District Conventions to lay out work:

March 17, Twelfth District, Jacksonville.
March 18, Eighth District, Fairbury.

—The spring elections, at which Town Officers and County Boards of Supervisors are to be chosen, come on the first, second or third Tuesdays in April, and not on a uniform day. The officers to be elected in each town are Supervisor, Town Clerk, Assessor, Collector, Overseer of the Poor, Highway Commissioners, Constables, Justices of the Peace, etc. These elections have hitherto passed unnoticed. Now there is an awakening and a demand for a scrutiny of accounts. The Watseka *Times* has been making an effort to get at the facts in Iroquois County, and arrives at a total indebtedness of $258,418, which "does not include the school, bridge, and other indebtedness of the different townships, a statement of which we propose to furnish at a no distant date." And then the editor says:

Some of our timid friends have suggested to us that we ought not to publish these statements, because it may tend to injure the county. We, however, regard the matter in a very different light. The mass of the people do not know the financial condition of the county or towns. *The officers seldom, if ever, publish statements of their expenditures or liabilities, and, without a great deal of research, no one can ascertain these facts.* . . . What is now needed is safe and conservative men in every office, no matter how seemingly unimportant.

—The Knoxville *Republican*, the Joliet *Republican*, and numerous other papers, announce that the Farmers will be in the field with tickets at the spring elections.

—By the Farmers of Christian County, at Taylorville, March 7:

Resolved, That the necessities of the times demand the formation of a new political party, springing directly from the producing and laboring classes, embracing all honest and sincere friends of Reform, and of a pure economical Government, State and National, whose purpose shall be the correction of the shameful corruptions, extortions, and abuse, which rob the masses of the people of their honest earnings.

—The Danville *Commercial* (Republican) wants it distinctly understood that its columns are not to do dirty work for big party ring-leaders at Washington, or little party whip-snaps at home; and the editor says:

Hurrah, then, for individual independence, and newspaper independence, and party independence! Let every office-holder know that every man of his constituents is his watcher, and his political opponent, if his course will not bear the test of critical examination. In this alone is the hope of the Republic.

—That veteran office-seeker of Freeport, Gen. Smith D. Atkins, is telling the Grangers that the whole movement of the farmers is only a Democratic dodge.—*Dixon Sun.*

—The Grangers who are so infatuated as to expect to get reform inside the Republican organization will go to their own; but all intelligent, earnest, and practical reformers among the industrial classes will concentrate as an Independent organization to fight class-legislation and the money-power, in every form of Monopoly in which it now appears; and they will succeed, even though it be through Revolution.—*Morrison Independent.*

—For years men who have supported themselves by labor have given their ballots to political beggars, and political trimmers, till the law-making power, as found in Legislative halls, has become but a foul nest from which are hatched all manner of viperous, ulcerous enactments.—*Lincoln Statesman.*

—Our professional politicians should remember that the producers are the persons who furnish the means for the fortunes of all other men; and that they cannot oppress or rob the agricultural interests without disturbing the prosperity of the whole country. But, if they take no heed to the warnings which have been pressed upon them so fervently of late, they may rest assured that the day of their triumph is at an end, and that those whom they have helped to oppress will assert their rights to the fullest extent.—*Bloomington Anti-Monopolist.*

—Did the people,—and by these we mean the voters, the real sovereigns of the country,—know but the tenth part of the infamous practices of their political agents, and could they know the millions they have been compelled to pay, by their hard, unrequited toil, because of these legislative monstrosities, they would await the coming of election-days at which these wrong-doers could be ejected with greater impatience than ever election-day was looked forward to since the 4th of July, 1776.—*Salem Industrial Advocate.*

—The despotism of Kings over subjects, which as a nation we repudiated a century since, is nothing in comparison to the despotism of Capital over Labor. Labor to-day groans in hopeless bondage, alike in the coal-mine, the forge, the mill, and the workshop. It wastes existence in a futile effort to escape poverty and elevate itself in the scale of being. So long as Labor is dependent on Capital for employment and bread, so long will it be a helpless slave, bound in the fetters of its necessities. . . . Workingmen, one word in conclusion. Why will you be led, when you can command?—*Chicago Workingmen's Advocate.*

—Our Congressmen had better not let the "greed of gain" blind their perception to the condition of the producing and laboring classes, while they heed the demands of the rich. Such a course means that they can this fall sing a song of "Farewell, Brother Couley," because the producing and laboring classes are not the confiding dupes they were a year or two ago, but they mean to put into operation that first law of nature, which is the law of *self-preservation*, and enforce their demands through their chosen servants, who will not betray them, but will, at all times, maintain their true interest against the encroachments of those who would oppress them.—*Ford County Journal.*

—The frauds of the present Administration are not only astounding, but appalling, and immediate reform is imperatively demanded. Not a day but what most startling frauds are exposed in the Civil Service, and economy and honesty must soon be the rule and not the exception. The people are being educated, and they will not forever remain silent and stand persistently aloof; but the time is drawing nigh when they will demand a change, and not only demand it, but will have it—peaceably if it can be, forcibly if it must. We would not advocate Revolution—far be it from us; but we are fully convinced that the people will have Reform, and that speedily, and at all hazards.—*Freeport Bulletin.*

—What is foreshadowed but the downfall of Grantism, debauchery, and political corruption, when such men as Senator Carpenter, who is President of the Senate, and Dawes, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, arraign the Administration for meddling with the ballot-box, and recklessly squandering the people's money. Truly, the day of retribution is near at hand. . . . Then let the great movement inaugurated by the yeomanry of the West and South press nobly forward, and the prize will be theirs.—*Sullivan Progress.*

—The utter demoralization of the party in power is shown by these Sanborn and Jayne frauds. It certainly has been well known that gross frauds were being perpetrated, and yet until recently no effort has been made to sift them to the bottom. The plan has been heretofore to get up a whitewashing committee, and set them to work, nominally to investigate, but really to cover up the real transaction. The day of reckoning cannot be far off. The people are at last aroused.—*Galena Industrial Press.*

STATE TAXES.

Can the Land-Tax, for State Purposes, Be Repealed?

What Would Follow the Repeal of All Taxation, by Valuation, for State Purposes.

The Present Cost of Collecting State Taxes 20 Per Cent.

Under the Constitution, a Tax by License, and on Gross Receipts, Would Produce Abundant Revenue, and Cost but 1 Per Cent for Collection.

Mr. Alexander Starne is a member of the Illinois Senate. He has been conspicuous in the political history of the State for twenty-five years, and, being a man of intelligence and personal integrity, ought to have some weight in the Legislature. Mr. Starne has the misfortune not to be a Republican, and consequently the majority are not in the least influenced by what he may do or say. Mr. Starne has, however, specially notified the Republican majority of the Legislature that, while they are tinkering away at the abortive Revenue law, there is a party organizing in the State to abolish all taxes on land and property for State purposes. He might have added to his warning that that party does not intend to relax its efforts until that tax is abolished.

There are

TWO QUESTIONS

only involved in this matter: 1. As to the power. 2. As to the sufficiency of the means left to provide the necessary revenue for State purposes. The first of these questions is distinctly answered by the Constitution. The Revenue article provides two modes of providing State revenue. These are: 1. By licenses on various enumerated trades and occupations, and by special taxes upon corporations and others enjoying or using special franchises. 2. By a tax on property, according to valuation. This clause is, however, limited to the raising of such revenue as the State may need in addition to what it may otherwise receive. The clause reads: "The General Assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful, by levying a tax by valuation," etc. The opponents of all reform contend that the tax on land cannot be abolished, because the Constitution says that the Legislature "*shall*" provide revenue by a tax on property by valuation. The State of Illinois is now in receipt of half a million of dollars of revenue a year from the Illinois Central Railroad; if in addition to that it was in receipt of other sums, aggregating more revenue than the State needed for all purposes, is it possible that the Legislature must continue to raise revenue by valuation from real and personal property? The Constitution declares, in various ways, that the amount of revenue to be raised in any year shall not exceed the appropriations made by the Legislature; and the Revenue article provides that the revenue to be raised by tax on property shall not exceed what may be necessary, with the other revenue of the State, to meet the amount authorized to be expended. If the State have sufficient revenue, without the valuation tax, then the Legislature has no authority to direct such tax. To argue otherwise would be to insist that the people were to be taxed when there was no necessity for it, for fear that they might forget the pleasant process. To insist that the tax cannot be abolished or omitted when the State does not need the revenue, is an absurdity which refutes itself. It is on a par with Matt Carpenter's logic, that a member of Congress could not refuse the back pay, because the Constitution says he "*shall* receive" the compensation fixed by law.

The Constitution provides that the State may tax "peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, innkeepers, grocery-keepers, liquor-dealers, toll-bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, venders of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, *in such manner* as it shall, from time to time, direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates." This

POWER IS AMPLE

to cover the whole scheme of taxation under this clause, heretofore sketched in these columns. The question of power being thus disposed of, the next question is that of the sufficiency of the revenue if the tax by valuation be abolished. We have heretofore published an imperfect estimate of the revenue that might be expected from the system of licenses on business avocations in this State. That estimate was moderate, both in respect to the number of persons to be taxed and the rate. Increasing this estimate 25 per cent, it will yield annually $1,250,000 from licenses alone. The entire revenue authorized to be raised in 1874 is $2,500,000, of which $1,000,000 is for school purposes. That estimate did not include any tax on the gross receipts of railway companies, horse-railway companies, express companies, gas companies, freight and transportation companies, telegraph and insurance companies, nor upon the gross sales of manufacturers (persons and companies), nor of the tax upon the business of banks, savings banks, and other similar institutions doing business under special charters. The trouble is not whether these various sources would yield sufficient revenue, but what would be done with the revenue, which would exceed four-fold what the State would need. That difficulty can, however, be easily overcome by distributing to the several counties the excess to be credited on the assessment for local taxes.

Let us see

WHO PAYS THE TAXES NOW?

If any man were to propose to tax the seed in the ground, or the growing crop, he would be denounced as a madman; yet, practically, that is the kind of property which pays four-fifths of the taxes of this State. The difference in principle between taxing the corn on the stalk, and taxing the same corn in the crib cannot be defined; both are property, both have an ascertainable value. Both are the product of labor. The tax on the land, on the plow, on the reaper are like the tax on the growing corn and the corn in the crib. They are taxes on production. The inexorable law of valuation taxes the domestic cattle on the farm, and next year taxes the increase of the cattle, and thus production is taxed from year to year, the tax growing with the increase of product. We have said in previous articles that the fairest tax is that on incomes. Such a tax being impossible, the next fairest is that which

LEAVES PRODUCTION FREE

and untrammeled, and which looks as exclusively as may be to the various agencies by which products are transferred from the producer to the consumer for needed public revenue. This course is the more advisable because, if fully carried out, it would dispense with an army of tax-officers, and would save to the State the difference between 1 and 20 per cent in the cost of collecting the revenue.

The Auditor has levied a rate of tax for 1873, on the assessed property of the State, to produce $4,829,807. Let us see from whom, under the law, this amount of revenue has to come: The real value of the taxable tangible property of this State is about $2,550,000,000. The census report placed it, four years ago, at $2,125,000,000, and the Auditor, at the beginning of 1873, put it at $2,600,000,000. Following the rule in such cases, the value of the real and personal property in a community like ours is about equal. The assessed valuation in Illinois, of real and personal property, however unfair in localities, will average 30 per cent of the real valuation. The assessment shows the property found by the Assessor to be:

VALUATION AT 30 PER CENT.

Lands, valued at	$ [illegible]
Town and city lots	217,[illegible]
Railroad lands	[illegible]
Railroad lots	[illegible]
Total lands and lots	$ [illegible]
Personal property	$ [illegible]
Railroad personal	1,[illegible]
Railroad "track" and "rolling stock"	[illegible]
Total personal property	$ [illegible]
Total assessed value	$1,[illegible]

If we add 40 per cent to the assessed value of the lands and lots and the same to the personal

property we have, as their real value, in round numbers:

Lands and lots	$1,275,000,000
Personal property	490,000,000
Total value of property found by Assessor	$1,765,000,000
Value of property not found	785,000,000
Total value of tangible property in the State	$2,550,000,000

It will be seen that property, all of a personal character, and over 30 per cent of the whole, is

NOT FOUND BY THE ASSESSOR,

and escapes taxation. It is not, however, held by all classes of the community alike. The facts show that less than 39 per cent of the personal property is found by the Assessor, and pays any tax. It is curious, and especially of interest to the farmers, to know where the Assessor finds the 39 per cent of personal property which he returns for taxation. Here is some of it: In the list of enumerated property assessed, the horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, mules, asses, and wagons are all fully reported and taxed. So are the agricultural implements and the household furniture of all persons residing out of the cities and towns. Livingston and Marshall Counties, with about one-ninth of the population of Cook County, pay taxes on more clocks and watches than Cook County; on one-fifth more sewing-machines; on twice as many melodeons and organs; on one-seventh as much household property; on one-fourth as many engines and boilers; on more than one-fourth as many iron safes; on nine-tenths as many wagons and carriages. We cite these to show that it is only in the agricultural counties and townships that there is any approach to an actual discovery of personal property. In the whole State of Illinois there was only $38,500,000 of merchandise found, though in 1873 the sales by wholesale and retail in Chicago alone exceeded probably a thousand millions of dollars. The value of the

PERSONAL PROPERTY FOUND

by the Assessors (excluding railroad property) is $289,000,000. In the list making this aggregate we find the following items, all pertaining to the farms:

Horses	$48,500,000
Cattle	30,000,000
Mules and asses	5,000,000
Hogs	11,000,000
Sheep	2,000,000
Wagons	8,000,000
Sewing-machines	1,500,000
Agricultural implements, &c.	8,000,000
Household furniture	12,000,000
Total	$132,000,000

If to this be added a small proportion of the unenumerated personal property, we find that the men who own the farming lands actually pay one-half the tax which is collected in the State on personal property. Excluding the personal property held on the farms and pertaining to them, the Assessors only find in all the rest of the State $144,000,000 of personal property of every description. So, of the 39 per cent of personal property actually found, one-half is found on the farms. The missing $785,000,000 (full value) of personal property not found by the Assessor is owned and held by those who are not on the farms. The enumeration of personal property on the farms is rigid; it includes everything.

The result of these figures is that of the entire tax paid to the State under the assessment of 1873, over 80 per cent

FALLS UPON THE LAND.

This is shown as follows:

Whole valuation at 60 per cent	$1,256,165,312
Lands	582,416,667
Live stock, implements, etc., on lands	144,000,000
Town and city lots	317,199,285
Railroad lands and lots	8,324,250
Total lands, lots, and property pertaining to lands	$1,051,940,202
Railroad personal property	60,872,503
All other personal property	143,292,809
Total	$ 204,165,312

Here is a plain exhibit of the fact that, counting the live stock, tools, and implements, crops on hand, etc., with the land, and as part of it, the land pays 80 per cent of the taxes of the State of Illinois. Under our law, assessment for State purposes governs all taxes for local purposes; therefore, the land pays 80 per cent of all local taxes. In 1871 the aggregate tax collected in this State (exclusive of taxes in cities for city purposes) was $18,500,000. In 1873 it will be $24,000,000. This tax will be paid from—

Tax on lands and appurtenances	$19,200,000
On railroad personal property	1,440,000
Personal property	3,360,000
Total	$24,000,000

This system is one of unmitigated despotism. It oppresses production, and restricts it. It is a levy on the growing corn; it is a rental upon the plow.

In this

ESCAPE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

from taxation, Illinois is not alone. The same thing exists in every other State where the valuation system prevails. In a report made to the present Legislature of New York, the Commissioners declare: "*We are satisfied that less than 15 per cent of the personal property of the State liable to taxation finds a place on the rolls of the Assessor.*" The Commissioners declare further, that "the rule holds good throughout the State that those who own the cheapest farms and houses and lots, and have to battle hardest with life for subsistence, are compelled to pay the most onerous taxes for all purposes." The New York Commissioners fitly describe the condition of thing inseparable from the attempt to tax by valuation. In this State we have shown that 30 per cent of the entire taxable property is never collected at all by the Assessors; that while every foot and acre of land is reported, 61 per cent of the personal property is never discovered, and of that which is discovered, one-half is inseparable from and constitutes part of the value of the land.

Now what we propose is: That the tax on lands and town lots, live stock, etc., be repealed, and that all property be placed on an equality. That the means of taxation by valuation be laid aside, and that the State execute the other system provided in the State Constitution.

We have given an estimate of the revenue from licenses. That revenue may be increased by an increase in the rates of license. Every dollar of that revenue would be collected, and none lost. Then, instead of the questionable mode of taxing capital stock and debts of railroad corporations by valuations, let the State adopt that mode, which has been declared by the United States Supreme Court to be a proper and legitimate one, of

TAXING THE GROSS RECEIPTS

of such companies. This rule applied, in addition to horse-railway corporations, gas companies, express and transportation companies, insurance, telegraph, and all other similar companies, with a tax on the sales of manufactures, would produce at very moderate rates on each class a revenue far exceeding any possible wants of the State.

The total sale of manufactured articles in the State of Illinois in 1873 was not less than $400,000,000. A tax of 2 mills on the dollar of these sales, or one-fifth of 1 per cent, would

PRODUCE MORE REVENUE

than the present tax of 3 6-10 mills on all the personal property of every description assessed in the whole State. It would moreover be readily and cheerfully paid without any cost for collection. The gross receipts of railroads, horse railways, gas companies, insurance companies, express and other transportation companies, telegraph companies, for 1873, will average $60,000,000. A moderate tax on these receipts would produce ten times the amount of revenue that can ever be collected from the capital stocks and debts and tangible property of these corporations by the valuation system.

The cost of collecting the revenue under the valuation system can best be shown by the levy made by the Auditor for 1873. He had to raise $1,000,000 for school purposes. In order to raise that sum *net*, over and above the cost of collection, and taxes uncollected, etc., he fixed a rate to produce $1,207,451. This was an allowance of over 20 per cent for cost and losses in collection. In other words, each man who paid $1 for schools, paid 20 cents additional to pay the cost of collecting it. Abolish the valuation system, and adopt the other, and the whole revenue will be paid into the County Treasury and State Treasury annually or semi-annually, with no cost, save such percentage as the State may allow County Treasurers, which ought not to exceed 1 per cent. The fact that the valuation system must be retained for county purposes, furnishes no reason why it may not be abolished for State purposes. The valuation of 1873, or 1874, may be allowed to stand as the basis for county taxation indefinitely. There is no requirement in the constitution for an annual assessment for State taxation. The present one may be continued indefinitely until another is made.

As it is likely, if the valuation system be abolished and the State resort to the other constitutional mode of taxation, that the State revenue will be double or treble what is needed for State purposes, an equitable arrangement could be made by law for remitting to the several counties the surplus, the same to be credited to their levy for county purposes. Thus, if the share of the surplus falling to a county be $50,000, and the levy for county purposes be $500,000, the local tax would be reduced one-tenth.

WHAT WOULD BE GOT RID OF.

This change in the law would enable the Legislature to abolish the State Board of Equalization. It would relieve the counties of all care and responsibility for the assessment and collection of State taxes. It would reduce the number of separate taxes which the people have to pay. It would so materially reduce county taxes that their payment would be less difficult. It would lead the counties, gradually to look to other sources of revenue than tax by valuation, and eventually result in the exemption of either the land, town and city lots, live stock, or personal property, or several of these from the tax by valuation altogether.

Under this law,

CHICAGO WOULD PAY

into the State Treasury more revenue annually, than the entire authorized levy for 1874, which is to be collected from all manner of property, lands, lots, personal property, railroad land, lots, stock, debts, rolling-stock, tracks, and all the tax on capital stocks and debts, and franchises of every kind and description. The tax would be paid honestly, cheerfully, and promptly, because it would be honest and equitable. It would practically

REPEAL THE GRAB LAW

in its dishonest provisions, but at the same time would more than compensate the counties interested in that law. They now get a rebate of a portion of the State tax; their property would then be exempt from State taxation altogether, enabling all such municipalities to apply their whole means to the payment of their local debts. It would be of special benefit to all these counties.

The stupid writers in the Springfield papers have asserted that this proposition to repeal the State tax on land and other property was a

CHICAGO MEASURE

to avoid paying taxes. Under the valuation system, even as doctored by the State Board of Equalization, Chicago will have to pay on the tax levy of 1873 about one-fourth of the State levy, supposing it all to be collected, which is very doubtful. If that system be abolished and the other be substituted, we repeat that Chicago alone will pay annually into the State Treasury more revenue than the whole authorized State levy for 1874. Chicago has no objection to paying taxes, but when taxation is unequal it is robbery. Every owner of a lot in Chicago is

HUNTED DOWN WITH TAXES,

while the holders of personal property practically escape. A month ago we gave a full exposure of the complete farce and absurdity of the assessment of personal property and the collection of the tax thereon in this county. It is the case here as elsewhere and everywhere, except perhaps in small agricultural townships, that personal property escapes taxation. A very large portion of the seven hundred and eighty-five millions of personal property not found by the Assessors is here in Chicago. No law can furnish the machinery that can produce it or make it pay taxes. Let us place the other property on the same footing, and let us look to those sources for revenue which are unescapable, which will pay the needed revenue willingly, and which will enable us to save the 20 per cent now lost in the cost of collection. If the valuation tax on landed and other property were repealed, the National Centennial could be celebrated by no part of our people so appropriately as in the

FREE STATE OF ILLINOIS,

where the State levied no taxes, and a tax-gatherer, bearing State authority, had become one of the abandoned institutions of the past century. The fame and glory of the State of 3,000,000 of people, supporting an army of magnificent public charities, free of debt, and with the soil and property of her people free of taxes, would be wide-spread, and furnish an example of what an intelligent people can do who will shake off the rule of the professional office-holders.

DIVORCE LAWS.

Instructions in the Case of Jenkins v. Jenkins.

Definition of What Constitutes Acts of Cruelty.

Disagreement of the Jury.

The case of Jenkins v. Jenkins, in which Mrs. Jenkins seeks a divorce from her husband on the ground of cruelty, has been on trial in the Superior Court before His Honor, Judge Moore, during several days of the past week. It is closely contested, Mr. Jenkins utterly denying that he has given any just cause for complaint. At the conclusion the Court stated to the jury the law governing such cases, as follows:

INSTRUCTION ON BEHALF OF COMPLAINANT.

1. The Court instructs the jury that, if they believe from the evidence, that the defendant has been guilty of extreme and repeated cruelty to the complainant, as charged in the bill of complaint, they will find for the complainant.

2. The Court instructs the jury that, if they believe from the evidence, that the complainant was, on or about the times alleged in the bill of complaint, pushed and struck by the defendant, as alleged in the bill of complaint, that such acts were acts of cruelty, and their repetition was such as is contemplated by the statute, and are a cause for divorce; therefore, if the jury believe from the evidence that the defendant was, while the complainant lived with him, guilty of such repeated acts of cruelty, they will find the issues for the complainant.

3. The Court further instructed the jury that they are the judges of the credibility of witnesses, and the manner of their giving their testimony is a circumstance showing whether they are biased on either side, and whether they are truthful or not, and if the jury are satisfied from the evidence, that either of the witnesses has wilfully sworn false upon a material point in the cause in question, they may wholly disregard the evidence of such witness,—unless the same is corroborated by other evidence.

INSTRUCTION ON BEHALF OF DEFENDANT.

1. The jury are instructed that it is their first duty, in investigating the facts of this case, to inquire whether any acts of violence have really been committed by the defendant upon the claimant which amount under the instructions of this Court to extreme and repeated cruelty. And if the jury fail to find that the acts aforesaid constitute extreme and repeated cruelty then they will find for the defendant.

2. If the jury believe from the evidence that the defendant has committed acts of violence amounting to extreme and repeated cruelty they should then consider whether the complainant has also been guilty of conduct, acts, or words of great indignity or insult towards the defendant, which might be reasonably expected to provoke the acts of violence charged against defendant; and if the jury further find, from the evidence, that the complainant gave considerable provocation for such acts, then the defendant is entitled to a verdict. If the violence is provoked by her own misconduct, by gross insult, in act or word, and the violence be not out of all proportion to the provocation; she has no ground of complaint, and cannot sustain this suit.

3. The jury are instructed as a matter of law, that the burden of proof is put upon the complainant to sustain the allegation of facts in her bill by the preponderance of proof, and if the jury find from the evidence that complainant fails to give such preponderance of evidence, then they will find for defendant.

4. The jury are instructed as a matter of law that if they believe that any witness has wilfully and corruptly sworn falsely concerning any material fact in this case, that then and in such event they may reject the entire testimony of such witness except such facts of it as may be corroborated by other competent testimony.

5. The jury are instructed that the causes which justify divorce on the ground of cruelty must be grave and weighty, and such as make it extremely improbable that the duties of the married life can be discharged without danger to life, health, or limb. The cruelty must be extreme, and repeated,—one solitary instance is not enough,—and there must be such acts of violence as actually to endanger life, limb, or health; and these acts of violence must be without reasonable provocation. The complaining party must be free from blame, inducing such conduct, and even if acts of violence were actually committed, unless the jury further believe from the evidence that the complainant is herself free from blame, or gave no reasonable provocation for the alleged acts of violence, and also further believe that there were repeated instances of cruelty of a character to afford reasonable grounds of apprehension of bodily injury, the defendant is entitled to a verdict.

6. The jury are instructed that divorce for cruelty is allowed rather to prevent apprehended bodily injury than to punish for acts already done; and if they believe, from the evidence, and considering all the circumstances surrounding the parties, that the complainant could have averted the difficulties by the exercise of reasonable patience, forbearance, and discretion,—in other words, the Court does not interfere to prevent domestic quarrels or violence which may be avoided by the complaining party, and, if she had in her own hands the remedy, she should not apply to the Court for relief; and, in such case, the defendant is entitled to a verdict.

DISAGREEMENT.

The jury were unable to agree in the case, standing ten for the defendant and two for the complaining lady; and, after being out nearly two days, with still no signs of weakening on the part of the stubborn ten, were finally discharged.

THE FARMERS.

Granges in Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 15.—There will be a meeting at Mead's Hall, March 18, for the purpose of organizing a Grange in this city. The Hon. S. F. Brown, Master of the State Grange, and State Lecturer Bruerton will be present. General Deputy C. M. Wood reports Granges organized as follows: at Vernon, with 60 members; at Byron, with 60 members; in the Town of Victor, with 20 members. There are fifteen Granges in Ionia County. A Grange has been formed in Fitchburg, with 23 charter members; also, one has lately been organized in Bunker Hill, Ingham County.

Secretary Cobb, of the Michigan State Grange, reports 305 Granges in this State,—an increase of nearly 50 in two weeks.

HYDE PARK.

Proceedings of the Board of Trustees.

The Valuation of Property—Taxes and Bonds.

Location of the Water-Works.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Trustees of Hyde Park held a regular meeting at the Village Hall Saturday afternoon. By the time the minutes were read all the members were present, and they were approved nem. con.

BILLS PAID AND REFERRED.

The following bills were approved and paid: Regular and special police pay-rolls for February, $909.50; Charles Slack, for services testing water-pipes, $120; South Side *News*, for advertising notices, $148.50. Total, $1,178.

The following were presented and referred: Peter Johnson, Calumet ferryman, $80; Charles Lynch, Calumet ferryman, $40; John Toner, for stealing picks, $2; pay-rolls on three street improvements, $59. Total, $181.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

By No. 1:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to sell the three water bonds now hypothecated for $2,100, and place the proceeds in the Treasury.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to place to the credit of special assessment improvement fund $32.08, and charge same to special assessment expense fund, in order to balance the same.

By No. 3:

On the petition of Hiram Vander Belt and others, it was resolved that Peter Steenbergen be appointed Village Constable during the pleasure of the Board, on his giving satisfactory bond, according to law. On the petition of William H. Lunder, it was ordered that he be appointed a licensed sewer-builder on his presenting a bond as required by the Board.

By No. 5:

On the petition of Peter Storms and others, a formal ordinance was adopted vacating the alley in Block 1, Brookline. On the petition of Stannard and others, it was ordered that the attorney be instructed to draw an ordinance for opening alleys in Block 5 Cleaverville, according to the plat shown, except that the Cooss alley shall be 14 feet wide, and shall extend from Forty-first street to Union avenue.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

F. D. Orcutt protested against the glaring inconsistencies of the report of the Committee appointed to investigate his charges against the Village Attorney, and demanded that another investigation be made in full Board and open session. Ordered placed on file. John D. Barker and others pray for water-pipes on Bowen avenue, from Cottage Grove to Parkway. J. L. McKeever and others pray for water-pipes on Forty-first street, between Charles and Drexel boulevard, the manner of condition and size of pipe to be determined by the Trustees. The South Park Commissioners pray that sewers, gas and water-pipes be provided and laid without delay on South, Grand, Open and Grove parkways, as it is their desire to proceed to make permanent improvements on the same, and they do not wish them afterwards to be torn up for such purposes. E. E. Rogers and others represent that the evil of intemperance is becoming alarming, and should be checked; that they have formed a temperance society, and ask the Board to lease them the vacant strip of land at the intersection of Hyde Park avenue and Fifty-fifth street, on which to erect a temperance hall.

George R. Clark, representing all the owners of Block 10, of Drexel & Smith's Subdivision, represents that, in 1870, said block was assessed $2,169.29 for graveling Oak street and Drexel avenue, and was also assessed $1,400 for graveling Oak street from Drexel to Cottage Grove avenues, and that said last street has never been dedicated by the owners nor opened by the corporate powers of Hyde Park; and, therefore, asks that a rebate be made of $1,400, and they will pay the balance of $769.29, which is all that ought to have been charged to Block 10.

ANNEXATION ASKED.

The property owners and the legal voters of Sec. 26, T. 37, 14, lying south of the old Indian boundary-line, in the Town of Calumet, ask that their 125.44 acres be annexed to Hyde Park to make the southwest corner of said village a square, by erasing the jog made by said old line.

WATER-WORKS.

C. E. Hequembourg asks that in view of the delay in giving him the orders for water-pipes the time for fulfillment of his contract be extended from July 1, 1874, to Sept. 1, 1874.

Also, that an inspector be appointed to examine and accept the sixteen-inch supply-pipe, and that the village receive the same by accepting warehouse receipt, free of storage; and when so accepted, that warrants for the sum of $8,000 be awarded him on account of the same, according to his sworn estimate already submitted.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resolved, That the fine of $10, imposed on John Donavan, Feb. 21, 1874, be remitted.

Resolved, That the re-subdivision of Lots 1, 2, and 3, of Block 32 on plot of Hyde Park be approved on petitioner's compliance with the regulations.

CALUMET BRIDGES.

The bonds of D. S. Taylor, Esther Taylor, and C. H. Calhoun for advances to the contractor in the sum of $1,500, were presented and approved; and the President and Clerk were authorized to sign the contract with Charles Creighton for the construction of the bridges at Ninety-fifth-st., and at Chittenden, on same terms of payment as is provided in said bonds.

GREENWOOD AVENUE SEWER.

A formal proposition was received from Beatty & Barker to construct a sewer on Greenwood avenue from Forty-seventh to Fifty-first street, including catch-basins, man-holes, etc., for the sum of $5,500, and, instead of 18-inch tile-pipe, they will, if desired, make the south 663 feet of brick, 2 feet in diameter. The report of the Committee on this subject, made on January 3, 1874, was taken up from the table, and it was resolved that the attorney be instructed to prepare an ordinance for a special assessment for the construction of said sewer as per specifications prepared by the Village Engineer.

ASSESSMENT COMMISSIONER'S MAP.

Mr. Gray reported that the map lately ordered for the Commissioners on assessment for water works, for which $75 had been charged, was reported to him to have been purchased for $40. Referred to Committee No. 4.

JOINT MEETING HYDE PARK AND LAKE.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Trustees of the Town of Lake appeared promptly at 5 o'clock to meet the Hyde Park Trustees on the subject of the water works.

Supervisor Colman was elected Chairman and C. E. Pope Secretary.

The Joint Committee appointed at the last joint session reported, recommending

1. That a Committee on Control and Management be appointed of two persons, one to be selected by Lake, and one by Hyde Park; to hold their offices for one year.

2. That a Superintendent be appointed by the Trustees to have entire control under the Committee of Regulation.

3. That a suitable building be procured on State street, near Fifty-first street, for the use of the Water-Department of Hyde Park and Lake. If these suggestions be approved, that they be referred to the respective Boards of Trustees.

The report was accepted and adopted. The request of C. E. Hequembourg, for the appointment of an Inspector, was referred to the Joint Committee. The Joint Committee was requested to report at the next meeting, the advisability of appointing a temporary Superintendent to oversee the erection of the works. The Joint Committee were authorized to procure a room on State street, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-first streets, for joint meetings.

Adjourned to meet in joint session at Village Hall, Hyde Park, Wednesday, March 18, at 7 p. m.

TAXATION AND INDEBTEDNESS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: According to last Sunday's *Times*, there is a terrible state of affairs in Hyde Park now, with a certainty that the beautiful town will be hopelessly bankrupt at the end of the year; and, in order to demonstrate the awful certainty, a whole column of false statements are made. The writer of that article could have known better, if he had waited long enough to consult the official records. He would have found

THE VALUATION

of real estate and personal property in Hyde Park, as made by Joseph H. Gray, Village Assessor, was $4,986,733; as revised by the County Board, $7,868,377; as fixed by State Board of Equalization, $16,514,554. The real value, according to real-estate valuation, is about fifty millions.

THE WHOLE AMOUNT LEVIED FOR TAXES

for the past year, including State, county, village, school, and park taxes according to Collector's books is $919,041.76. The special tax for purchase of South Park lands for the past year levied in the three towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake is $600,000, of which Hyde Park pays eleven-twenty-fifths, or about $132,000.

THE SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

for improvements are made only on petition of property-owners, and are levied only on the property specially benefited, and the eleven assessments made last year amount to $100,400. Thus the total tax for all the village last year was $551,441.66. The total special assessments collected in the last three years amounted to $376,814.58, and the records of the Trustees' meetings will show that ten owners are clamorous for improvements for every one who objects to them.

Special assessments are not made by the Village Assessor, but are made on petition to Court by a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Court, who make out a roll, which is returned to Court by them and there amended, rejected, or confirmed, after each and every individual interested has been legally notified to attend.

The comparison made on assessments on Fifty-first street sewer on Mr. Cornell's lots and on Mr. Dunham's, is an unfair one. Behind Mr. Dunham's lots is a park-drive, 98 feet wide, which belongs to the lots and has to be included with them for taxes.

OFFICIAL EXPENSES.

Hyde Park has a Board of six Trustees, including the President, whose salaries are $3 per day, for attending Trustees' meetings, and no pay whatever for Committee work or anything else. President Cady was paid $548 for extra services a year ago in the suits growing out of the fertilizer war. The full amount of all salaries paid by Hyde Park, including ten policemen, is about $21,110. The Superintendent of Public Works is the only member of the Board of Public Works. He has care of 100 streets, 66 avenues, all the sidewalks, ditches, drains, and sewers. It takes four horses and two buggies to keep him on the road, as he frequently is from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. When he has five or six large jobs in progress, miles apart, he is compelled to hire superintendents to oversee them, but he has no stealing facilities. His employes are placed on a pay-roll which is submitted to the Board of Trustees, and when approved, the men are paid by the Village Treasurer, each man signing the pay-roll when he gets his money.

The gas works are owned by a private company; and the parks are controlled solely by the Park Commissioners.

Charles Creighton gets no contracts except those on which he is the lowest bidder in fair competition with others. Sealed proposals are handed in to the President in open session; opened by the Clerk, and contracts awarded or referred to a committee.

THE FIFTY-FIRST STREET SEWER.

Samuel G. Rhodes has been Village Engineer over a year. He did not commence the Fifty-first street sewer; did not have any of it taken up; but did successfully finish it, and make it as good a sewer as there is anywhere, and brought it out at State street eight or nine feet below the street, and is now, on urgent petition of property-owners, making the plans for the lateral drains into it, which will drain one-half mile wide of its length. The South Park Commissioners are well satisfied, and have paid their full proportion of said sewer. The assessment for said sewer was made equally on both sides of it, where the ground has the same level. On the north side of it, given as an illustration in the *Times*, there is a private park 98 feet wide belonging to the lots, which has to be considered as adding to their depth, as there is no other way of making it pay its just proportion.

THE WATER-WORKS.

And now as to the Water-Works. Not only are the 700 houses north of Sixty-third street to be supplied from them, but also the settlements at Cornell and South Chicago, and the Town of Lake, and maybe Washington Heights. The whole shore was thoroughly examined, and rocks were found in such position that no tunnel could be constructed through them hereafter should one become necessary. Only two points were found with clay bottom; one at Fifty-ninth street, on the shores of the South Park. When applied to for the purpose, the South Park Commissioners would grant a lease only on such terms as would bind the village hand and foot for all time, and make the practical operations of the works impossible. The next point found was the present location at Sixty-eighth-street, where a site was donated by John Fitch, Esq. Mr. Cornell owns no land within two miles of this site, and did oppose the location there strenuously. Time will prove that, if any error was committed in the location, it will be found to be too far north, instead of too far south.

BONDS.

There will be no necessity for the issue of village bonds to amount of $500,000. The contracts for water-works, crib, supply-pipe, engine-house, water-mains and fire-hydrants, is $366,000. On the same line of pipes a special assessment has been levied by order of Court for $80,000. Of above sum the Town of Lake pays $128,000, making $238,000, and leaving to be paid in Hyde Park bonds $148,000. Most of the large pipes are provided in the above, and the remaining circles will be filled in with smaller pipes which the assessments will nearly pay for, so that a large issue of bonds will be unnecessary.

As to the reference to a contract for water-works for $100,000 less than the Holly, and the array of figures from the Auditor's books, no one who has examined those matters will be fool-hardy enough to believe any such statements.

The true explanation of the *Times* article is, that the spring elections are near at hand, and some few persons are very anxious to run on some ticket or other for any office they can get; and appear to incline to make any kind of statement, or indulge in any kind of personality which they may deem necessary for their purposes. H.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Our Communists celebrated the anniversary of the uprising of the German revolutionists and the establishment of the Paris Commune last evening at Nos. 68 and 70 West Lake street. The hall was decorated with two gory flags, on which was the inscription in letters of gold, "Workingmen of All Nations Be United."

They began coming at an early hour and most of them were accompanied by their wives, and long before 8 o'clock the hall was crowded to suffocation.

THE MUSIC.

The festitivities were opened by the band, which consisted of six instruments, playing the Marseillaise, which, strange to say, was concluded with "Home, Sweet Home." The music was not very harmonious, but nevertheless was greatly enjoyed by those present. This was followed by each of those present drinking some lager-beer. They told the reporter that this was drank to the health of the martyrs who spilled their blood at Paris just three years ago. Wine, they said, would have been more appropriate than beer, but beer was all they could afford in these hard times.

THE SPEECHES.

Mr. Zimbel, one of the most sincere and enthusiastic Communists in the city, and who wears red hair on principle, was then introduced as the orator of the evening. He commenced by saying that, although this was not the 18th of March, they had decided to celebrate this anniversary on Sunday evening, because all the workingmen could be present to participate in the festivities. This celebration was for two reasons: On the 18th of March, 1848, the workingmen of Berlin were forced to take up arms against the bourgeoise, and they were so successful as to compel the present Emperor of Germany to leave the city disguised in a postilion's uniform. The Emperor was then only a Prince, and, by his cruel act in firing upon workingmen in the streets of Berlin with grape and canister, received the nickname of "Grape and Canister Prince." If the workingmen at that time had understood their mission, there would be no occasion now for another Communistic movement, nor for a workingmen's association. They did not succeed because they did not know what they were fighting for; they had not the proper Socialistic education.

But an immense reaction took place, and men like Ferdinand LaSalle and Carl Marx openly taught and advocated the proper Socialistic idea, and planted the germ for the future Commune of Paris. He then went on to show how the workingmen of France and of Germany were compelled to fight each other against their will in 1870, and how finally the workingmen of Paris revolted against such an infamous regime, and started a government of their own on the 18th of March, the anniversary of which they were now celebrating. These workingmen, he continued, fought for their liberty and for equality like true and brave men, and when they finally had to succumb to superior forces, the papers all over the world denounced them as Communists guilty of murder and arson, while it was well known that they were nothing but honest workingmen who had become cognizant of the fact that they were oppressed by the capitalists. They wanted nothing but a republic like ours, an honest government of the people, and for this they were cruelly murdered. It was a well known fact that Paris was never more orderly and free from crime than during the existence of the Commune. Nothing that had the appearance of wrong was committed.

If the workingmen of this country wished not to be treated in the same manner as the workingmen of Paris, they must organize and prepare themselves for the inevitable conflict that must soon arise between capital and labor, or else they must expect to witness many more 18ths of March, and would forever be doomed to be the slaves of the aristocrats.

OTHER PERFORMANCES.

There was no enthusiasm manifested during the delivery of the foregoing oration, and the speaker was not once applauded.

The band then struck up a waltz, and a moment after about a hundred couples twirled around with lightning speed, never giving up until they were nearly exhausted. After they had all again refreshed themselves with beer Mr. Thoremark spoke briefly.

Thus with dancing, speech-making, and beer-drinking, our Communists honored their dead brethren of Paris, and not until early morning did they seek their humble homes. Another grand celebration will take place Wednesday evening at No. 139 West Polk street.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN HYDE PARK.

The Village of Hyde Park has a sensation. Two men emptied their revolvers at each other, but neither of the combatants were injured. The circumstances which led to the difficulty between them are these: About eight months ago the daughter of W. B. Farrell, the florist, married a tall, uncultivated Irishman named Jack Shepherd. She had been a wife before, but her husband had been dead three years, and she had three little children to take care of. She owned a house on Ellis avenue, which was presented to her by her father, and possessed considerable cash. The man Shepherd was in her employ, and took care of two horses and a cow. She fancied him for some unaccountable reason, and one evening ran away to Michigan and married him. When her father learned of her conduct he was very angry, and threatened to disinherit her. She cared not, but lived with Shepherd, and took care of him.

Friday night their cottage was destroyed by fire, and, having no other place to go, they went to the old Reform School building, at Forty-second street and Lake avenue, which, as well as the ground adjoining, is owned by Mr. Farrell, his hot-houses being located on the property. Some time ago Shepherd worked a few days for the foreman of the green-houses, and had a claim of $18 against Mr. Farrell for wages. It was not paid when he demanded it, and Shephard, during a fit of anger, smashed nearly all the panes of glass in one of the hot-houses. The damage more than offset his claim, and a settlement has never been made with him.

Saturday afternoon, Mr. Farrell visited his nursery to see how the plants, etc., were getting along, and was met by Shepherd, who asked him if he had told Dunlap, the foreman, that he intended sending out two men from Chicago to thrash him. Mr. Farrell said "No." Shepherd pulled out a revolver when he made the inquiry, and pointed it at Farrell's abdomen, which fact, probably, caused him to reply as he did. Shepherd said Dunlap had told him he was going to send the men out, and the foreman was called to see if he would repeat the statement. He admitted having told Shepherd about the men coming out, but said it was a lie. Farrell then left the two men together and walked into the office. In about a minute he returned to the open air, and saw that the men were fighting. Presently Shepherd drew out his revolver, and fired at Dunlap. The latter returned the shot, and then ran. Shepherd followed, and discharged six more barrels, which exhausted his ammunition. Dunlap then turned on him, and chased him, firing as he ran. Although the men were not six feet from each other during both races, neither received a scratch.

The workmen in the place were badly frightened at the subsequent threats of Shepherd, and, with Dunlap, picked up their traps and scattered, leaving no one in charge of the nursery. Mr. Farrell secured two laborers and a foreman yesterday, and took them to Hyde Park and put them in possession. He saw Shepherd, but the latter did not see him. It is probable that there will be more difficulty before long, and that Jack's anger will not be appeased until he gazes upon a corpse.

THE VESSEL-OWNERS.

A meeting of the vessel-owners was held in the Chamber of Commerce Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee appointed at Friday's meeting to draw up resolutions as a basis of instruction to their delegate at Buffalo, in his action in the matter of the proposed new hull policy system of the Board of Trade Underwriters.

The chair was taken by Mr. D. R. Holt, and Mr. H. S. Halsted acted as Secretary.

After the reading of the minutes, the Secretary read

THE FOLLOWING REPORT,

which was, on motion, adopted:

WHEREAS, The Board of Trade Underwriters have made changes in the form of policies to be issued upon hulls, which we as vessel-owners feel to be not only unreasonable, but oppressive, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the unanimous feeling of the vessel-owners here assembled that we should take some measures to protect our property from the large depreciation which such provisions in the insurance policies would tend to create, rendering them practically uninsurable, and consequently of little value as collateral security for any indebtedness with which we might wish to find it necessary to encumber them.

Resolved, That we will send one of our number to present in person, to the Board of Underwriters about to convene in Buffalo, our remonstrances, and use our utmost endeavors to dissuade said Board from making such changes in the form of policies.

Resolved, That if the Board of Lake Underwriters refuse to accede to our petition in this regard, that we will use our united influence to induce other insurance companies to write marine policies, and will pledge ourselves to give our entire patronage to such reliable companies outside the Board as will issue such policies as have become by usage the standard rule for marine-risks, and will avoid the companies that have attempted to force upon us, as we feel, this great injustice.

We would also further represent to the said Board that, with the prospect that during the present season freights are most surely to be unremunerative, and vessel property so difficult to maintain, that any material advance in the rates of insurance at this time would work disproportionately against the vessel interest, and in favor of the underwriter, whereas we feel that the insurance companies should, and that in the end it would be for their advantage, to pursue a more liberal course toward the vessel interest and help to carry them through the depressing times, rather than add to their burden so as to entirely crush those who have hazarded so large amounts of capital in this branch of business.

THOMAS HOOD, Chairman,
IRA H. OWENS,
C. J. MAGILL.

PROPOSED INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

It was then, on motion of Capt. Keith, seconded by William Doyle,

Resolved, That in case of a refusal by the Executive Board of Underwriters at Buffalo to withdraw the obnoxious clauses in the proposed (new) hull policy, our delegate shall propose to the several delegates the formation of an Insurance Association, each delegate to advise on the matter with his constituents and communicate with each port represented, with a view to mutual co-operation.

After a short discussion, it was moved by W. Doyle, seconded by Mr. McGill, and

Resolved, That we deprecate as unjust and malicious the resolution adopted at the Convention of National Underwriters, as follows: "That no contract for insurance shall be made after this date unless subjected to the tariff, classification, and valuation for 1874, hereafter to be published."

The meeting then adjourned until 2 p. m. Monday, the 23d inst., when the report of the delegate to Buffalo will be received, and action taken thereon.

GENERAL NEWS.

There are at present fifty-three cases for violation of the Sunday ordinance pending against various saloon-keepers. It is the desire of City-Attorney Jamieson to have these cases quashed on payment of costs by defendants.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley, Mayor Colvin, and other distinguished citizens, will review the St. Patrick's Day parade to-morrow from the balcony of the Bishop's residence, No. 795 Wabash avenue, instead of from the balcony of the Jesuit Church, as previously announced.

An individual who gives the name of Burbanke, and his place of residence Chicago, has been arrested in Anna, Ill., for swindling. He has been traveling among the fruit-growers, representing that he was after consignments for commission houses in this city, and, when not victimizing the farmers, devoted his time to writing and getting money on forged checks. He is "wanted" in a dozen villages in the Southern portion of Illinois, and is likely to receive the punishment he deserves before he is released.

Although at the election next month there are only four offices to be filled on the North Side, namely, Supervisor, Collector, Assessor, and Town Clerk, still the candidates for these positions are becoming as numerous as flies on a hot summer day. The most prominent names mentioned for these various positions in that division of the city are as follows: Supervisor: G. A. Korn, Robert Kinney, Nic. Kuhnen, and Henry Wieland. Collector: Arno Voss, Jacob Lengacher, Mr. Murphy, the present incumbent, and George Knerr. Assessor: Albert Patch, G. A. Korn, M. B. Ryan, G. Thielen, W. Noel, and Justice Stickney. Town Clerk: A. B. Franklin, Mr. Sweeney, M. B. Ryan, John Wagner, John Gallagher, and St. Clair Cleveland.

H. R. Hobart, Esq., who has been connected with the press of this city for eight years, and was for nearly three the managing editor of the *Evening Mail*, has just purchased an interest in the Jacksonville *Journal*, and will leave Chicago in a couple of weeks to assume the editorial management of the paper.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—George Cockburn, Esq., England; James Kalo, Glasgow; Robert Rodgers, Liverpool; Thomas McGuire, San Francisco; Harry Eytinge, New York; G. M. Rowell, British Columbia. . . . *Sherman House*—T. C. Powers, Montreal; John Guling, Cleveland; Benjamin Williams, St. Louis; G. G. Beardsly, Fargo, D. T.; J. D. Walker, San Francisco; H. J. Rosenkrantz, Montreal. . . . *Tremont House*—The Hon. W. R. Bows, Michigan City; Gen. F. B. Sewall, Maine; Prof. A. A. Griffith, Detroit; C. H. Humason, Conn.; C. D. Dorman, Boston; G. H. Gibson, Cleveland. . . . *Palmer House*—Ewald Schoellen, Germany; D. C. Ferris, San Francisco; G. S. Evans, New York; G. M. Farnham, Cleveland; M. T. Gibson, Salt Lake; D. C. Cox, Pittsburgh.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rev. L. P. Chamberlain will lead the noonday prayer-meeting to-day.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois will be held at the house of Mrs. Rees, No. 619 Michigan avenue, at 2 o'clock p. m. to-day.

The annual election for officers of the Young Men's Christian Association will take place to-day, at the Association's Rooms, No. 148 Madison street. The polls will open at 9 o'clock in the morning and close at 9 o'clock in the evening.

The Women's Benevolent Association will give a musical and literary entertainment Thursday evening, at the Eighth Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Robey streets. The proceeds are to be used to help the poor.

A meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward will be held this evening at John Wade's Hall, No. 40 Blue Island avenue, for the purpose of making arrangements for the coming election.

The reading rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association at No. 97 West Randolph street, are closed, preparatory to removal to their new quarters at No. 148 Madison street. Due notice will be given when they will be open for the public.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

LAKE VIEW.

The young people's "Club" of this town gave a select ball at the Town Hall on Friday evening. The event called forth a goodly assemblage of town-folk, young and old, who devoted the evening to the pleasures of the dance. The hall was tastefully decorated, as became the occasion and the judgment of the managers. Nevins & Dean's band was in attendance, discoursing sweet music, and the wants of the inner man were fully provided for, by a substantial supper. Those who were present, departed with the distinct impression of having spent the evening agreeably, and with the intention of trying it again. The "Club" will meet again in two weeks, and will probably give another ball in the course of a month.

In a social point of view, as in other directions, Lake View is awakening from its Rip-Van-Winkle slumbers to the conviction that it is in the middle of the nineteenth century, and contiguous to a great city. It is time that the town should cease to be a *terra incognita* to the good people of Chicago, and become as well known as Hyde Park, and several other suburban towns, which must yield to it in point of situation and health.

For several weeks past, a series of religious meetings, attended with much interest, have been held in the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church. Wednesday evening last, the meeting was specially devoted to the cause of temperance, in concert with similar services held in the city churches. The pastor of the church, the Rev. William C. Young, made a forcible presentation of the growing evils of intemperance, and urged the necessity of prayerful efforts for the suppression, or at least abatement, of this prolific source of sin and crime. Mr. Goodwillie alluded to the wide-spread interest now excited throughout the country in regard to this subject, especially in our sister States. Although some minor indiscretions may have attended the movement in those States, he regarded it as an effort in the right direction, and, in the main, beneficial. Mr. Henderson followed in the same vein, and related some encouraging incidents attending the movement at Indianapolis. The prevailing opinion seemed to be, that, while a great and vital interest was at stake, calling for united exertions and unceasing prayer, yet it was best to move slowly and prudently in the use of aggressive measures against the liquor traffic.

Mr. J. H. Cole, of Hyde Park, well known in connection with the Noonday Prayer-meetings of the city, started a Young Men's Prayer-meeting at the same church Thursday evening. There was a full attendance, and the exercises, which were of unusual interest, were quite protracted. There will be a similar meeting every Saturday hereafter.

The lecture of the Rev. George Rogers, on "The Sacrifice of the Tabernacle," attracted a very good audience Friday evening.

HIGHLAND PARK.

Highland Park, which is fast becoming one of the pleasantest of our summer suburban resorts, is now beginning to look busy. During the past year the Highland Park Building Company expended over $200,000 in improving the place. The new hotel opens on the first day of April, and already a number of families have engaged rooms. With a new hotel, managed by Mr. Charles Duffield, a monthly newspaper, and a rapidly-increasing number of private residences, it is not to be wondered at that the sales of land in the locality have increased since the panic, and that the sales during the past week amounted to no less than $23,500.

On Monday evening the residence of J. W. Preston, Esq., was the scene of a juvenile party in honor of Master Lewis' birthday. Under the direction of Mrs. Preston the event passed off delightfully.

The organization of the Highland Park Trinity Church will take place to-day at the Baptist Church at 3:30 p. m. The Rev. Edward Sullivan will officiate, and the public are cordially invited.

DUNTON.

Two petitions, one asking that the name of this village be changed to Arlington Heights, and the other that no change be made, have been sent on to the Post-Office Department for its consideration and decision. The former received the name of the majority of the citizens.

Mr. J. Burlingame, a resident of this place and father of the late Anson Burlingame of national reputation, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of sickness.

DESPLAINES.

The Board of Trustees met March 7. Present, Messrs. Bennett, Behmiller, Hoffman, Talcott, and Tillotson. F. W. Hoffman was called to the chair. An ordinance prohibiting animals from running at large in the village was passed. A committee was appointed to secure a pound and get a Poundmaster. Price James was appointed Street Commissioner. The Board then adjourned for one week.

PALATINE.

An effort is making to establish a Presbyterian church in this place.

Dr. John Zahn, formerly of Niles, has settled here.

On Monday evening the smaller scholars of the public school gave a pleasant entertainment to a crowded house.

About twenty-five farmers met at the shop of N. Peck on Saturday afternoon, but, desiring a larger attendance, adjourned for one week. They will form a Farmers' Club.

BARRINGTON.

The school-tax excitement has not yet subsided, and the prospect now is that Cuba will withdraw from Barrington at the spring election.

No business of importance engrossed the attention of the Board of Trustees, except that a belligerent burgher offered to thrash any member of the Board who refused to allow his bill which he had presented.

The Literary Society met Monday night. The subject for discussion was the Grange movement. Miss Emma McIntosh read a selection from Dickens, and Mr. Frank Havens gave a declamation, which concluded the entertainment. The subject for discussion next week will be "Should Our School-District Be Divided?"

PARK RIDGE.

Those who patronize the Barrington train which leaves this place at 7 a. m. are allowed to smoke in the depot, but those who are not up so early, and take later trains to Chicago, are obliged to eschew the weed.

HIGHWOOD.

Miss S. B. Williams, Mr. William E. Spencer, and Jonas Steers will address the Highwood Sunday-school at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., March 15.—Preparations are being made for the celebration of St. Patrick's day in this city on a scale of extraordinary magnitude. Several Catholic buildings are to be dedicated. A rock has been imported from Cashel, Ireland, to be laid as a pedestal for a statue of St. Patrick, which will be unveiled that day; and several other events are set to take place. A large attendance will be present from the surrounding country. Gov. Allen is to honor the occasion with his presence.

FIRES.

Particulars of the Great Fire at Panama, Feb. 19.

Other Fires Reported Yesterday.

At Panama.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The Panama steamer brings a detailed account of the great fire at Panama Feb. 19 last. The flames originated in a straw-hat store, almost directly in front of the private entrance to the Grand Hotel. The building in which this fire occurred was soon in flames, leaving the inmates of the second and third stories only time to escape with what they had on. The flames soon communicated to the Grand Hotel, a spacious building of many stories, and occupying the whole block. The basement was occupied by valuable retail and commission stores. A part of the building had been set apart as a residence for the Bishops of Panama, a Catholic Seminary for young priests, and rooms for members of the clergy connected with the Episcopal Government of the diocese. The Bishop lost everything; so did the priests who assisted him in his duties. Many of those in the hotel had a narrow escape with their lives, so sudden was the alarm and so rapid the

PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES.

The staircases were soon in flames, and the only was of escape was by ladders placed against the front balcony. Twenty minutes after flames made an entrance into the hotel it was perfectly gutted, and nothing left but the bare walls. The hotel occupied the north side of the plaza. The houses on the east side, separated from it only by a narrow strip, were soon in flames. The fire followed down Las Moujas street, but the wind changed, and the intervention of large unfinished buildings, arrested its course in an easterly direction. In a northern and westerly direction from the hotel and house in which the fire originated, many buildings were burnt, including the Bank of Panama. The change of wind threw the fire back in the burnt district, when it finally exhausted itself, but not before property in the streets of the Taller Comercio and San Juan de Rios had been destroyed to the amount, it is estimated, of $800,000 to $1,000,000. The central and most valuable part of the City of Panama, containing the finest buildings and richest stores, was destroyed.

INSURANCE.

The Imperial Insurance Company, of London, lose $200,000; the Sun, British, $105,000; Northern British, $100,000, and North British and Mercantile, $189,000.

The fire-engines were out of repair and useless; not even buckets could be obtained, and nothing could be done to stay the progress of the flames. The residence of Mr. Corwine and the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were saved.

At East Saginaw, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 15.—A fire about 12:30 o'clock this morning destroyed a frame dwelling house at Saginaw City, owned and occupied by James Parks. The loss is $15,000; insured for $1,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

At Bridgeport, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15.—A fire in Bridgeport, this morning, destroyed Buckingham's furniture factory. The loss is $50,000; insurance slight.

At Hoopeston, Ill.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

HOOPESTON, Vermilion Co., Ill., March 14.—Yesterday about noon Boof & Watkins' block was burned out. Total loss, as nearly as can be ascertained, about $5,000, and no insurance. The buildings, three in number, were occupied by Boof as a drug-store and Toovey as a general grocery store, with three families above, viz: Boof's, Watkins', and Toovey's. The goods, drugs, and furniture were piled out in such a hurry that it is impossible this morning to ascertain the complete loss, but it will not vary very materially from the above estimate.

SILKS.

TO BUYERS OF
BLACK SILKS.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
Madison and Peoria-sts.,
Offer the following Extraordinary Inducements:

Lot of cheap Black Silks for trimming, making over, &c., at 75, 85, and 90c.
Lot of Black Glace Silks, nice bright goods, at $1 and $1.10 per yard; 25 per cent under value.
Lot of Black Gros Grains, all silk, at $1 per yard; good sightly goods, and very cheap.
Bl'k Gros Grain Silks, better goods, at $1.20 and $1.50; great bargains.
Bl'k Lyons Gros Grains at $1.70 and $1.80; bright, handsome goods.
Rich Bl'k Lyons Gros Grains, satin finish, at $3; a special bargain, worth $3.75.
Richest and finest qualities Black Lyons Silks at equally low prices.

FANCY SILKS.
Just received from Auction, and will soon be sold, a line of Fancy Silks in dark and light colors, at 75 and 85 cts; a decided bargain.
Two cases new style grey ground and black ground Stripe Silks, great bargains; being from 35 to 60 cts a yard below regular prices.
Bargains in Real Lyons Cloak Velvets.

Bargains on Cheap Dress Goods Tables as previously advertised.
Hamburg Embroideries at a great sacrifice.

Madison & Peoria-sts.

MEDICAL.

TONIC OF HEALTH,
(The Sweet Expectorant and Tonic Syrup of Quinia Strychnine and Iron) so well known as an excellent prescription for Throat and Catarrh troubles and Lung Diseases. Large bottles, $1; half-size, 50 cents. [illegible]
TONIC OF HEALTH MEDICINE CO., Chicago.
Invalids find Tonic of Health has no superior for the relief and cure of the Respiratory Organs, or as a general Tonic.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, &c.

CHILDREN'S
CARRIAGES!
Bird Cages, Marbles, Tops, Base Balls, &c., in large variety, at
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.'S,
138, 140 & 142 State-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 14.

The week has been an unusually quiet one in finances. Money continues abundant, and, though there has been some increase in the demand for bank accommodations, some of the banks are still so well supplied with funds that they are offering to loan at 8 per cent for thirty days. In the open market 8 per cent is all that is asked on gilt-edged paper or on prime collaterals. Mortgage loans are to be had at 9 per cent for sums of $5,000 and upward, but for sums under that amount, and for time less than three years, the rates are 10 and 12 per cent.

New York exchange has become very scarce in the last few days, and could not be bought to-day less than 60c per $1,000 premium.

Country orders for currency have increased some in the last day or two. The receipts of currency from the country are, however, still in excess of the shipments, and the stock of currency is accumulating.

The abundance of money is beginning to cause an appreciation of local stocks, and we note the sale to-day of Chicago City Railway stock at 155.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,048,043.51	$286,293.48
Tuesday	2,275,277.63	284,497.44
Wednesday	2,718,050.03	359,184.28
Thursday	2,511,643.04	209,853.88
Friday	2,600,943.74	384,273.31
Saturday	2,500,275.28	265,718.15
Total	$15,673,738.23	$1,730,820.52
Corresp'g week last year	18,874,186.89	1,843,147.78

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	..
Third National Bank	112	..
Fifth National Bank	125	..
Union National Bank	135	140
Commercial National Bank	145	..
Merchants' National Bank	210	..
German National Bank	..	125
Northwestern National Bank	200	..
Corn Exchange National Bank	110	112
City National Bank	135	..
Cook County National Bank	..	100
National Bank of Illinois	108	..
National Bank of Commerce	..	100
Union Stock-Yards National Bank	180	..
Home National Bank	..	101
Chicago City Railway	155	..
West Division Railway	..	155
Pullman Palace-Car	105	..
Elgin Watch Company	100	..
Cook County 7s	99	..
Chicago City 7s	99	..
Chamber of Commerce	..	90
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company	110	..
Traders' Insurance Company	100	..

SALES.

24 shares Chicago City Railway at ... 155

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	119¾	120¼
United States 5-20s of '62	116⅞	117⅛
United States 5-20s of '64	118⅞	119⅛
United States 5-20s of '65	119⅞	120⅛
United States 5-20s of '65—January and July	118⅜	118⅝
United States 5-20s of '67—January and July	119⅛	119⅜
United States 5-20s of '68—January and July	118⅞	119⅛
10-40s ex int.	112⅞	113⅛
United States 5s (new issue)	114	114⅛
United States currency 6s	116	116⅛
Gold (full weight)	111⅛	111⅞
Gold coupons	111⅛	111⅞
Gold exchange	111⅛	112⅛
Sterling		$4.84½@4.88
Chicago City 7s	98 & int.	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	98 & int.	99½ & int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		95@97½

LAND WARRANTS.

160's war 1812	160	180
120s war 1812	125	137
160s not war 1812	165	180
120s not war 1812	120	137

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Money closed very easy at 3 per cent.

Foreign exchange firm at $4.84½@4.85 for prime bankers' sixty days, and $4.87½@4.88 for demand.

Gold opened at 111⅞ and closed at 112,—the extremes of the day. Rates paid for carrying ranged from 3½ to flat. Clearances, $36,000,000. Treasury operations for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of $751,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and receipt of $2,671,400 for customs. Specie shipments for the same time, $435,452 in gold and silver bars. Imports of dry goods, $2,545,213; merchandise, $7,363,883.

Government bonds quiet and firm at the close.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

Stocks opened firm, with an advance ⅛ to 1 per cent, but at the Second Board there was a slight reaction from the highest point, which decline was not recovered, and at the close the lowest prices of the day were made. Sales between 10 and 2 aggregated 81,000 shares, of which 30,000 were Western Union, 3,000 Union Pacific, 2,000 Ohios, 20,000 Lake Shore, and 6,000 Northwestern.

Sterling exchange, $4.83.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅞	Coupons, '67	119⅞
Coupons, '62	119	Coupons, '68	119⅞
Coupons, '64	119⅛	10-40s	113⅞
Coupons, '65	119⅞	Currency 6s	116⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	118⅞	New 5s	114⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	32
Tennessees, old	90⅝	North Carolinas, old	25
Tennessees, new	90	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	70	St. Paul pfd	64
Western Union	77	Wabash	46⅞
Quicksilver	30	Wabash pfd	71
Adams Express	97	Fort Wayne	94⅞
Wells Fargo	78	Terre Haute	11
American Express	63	Terre Haute pfd	25
United States Ex	71⅞	Chicago & A., ex. div	103
Pacific Mail	42⅞	C. & A. pfd, ex. div	107
New York Central	104⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	30⅞
Erie	44⅞	Clevs., Cin. & Col	75
Erie pfd	70	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	108
Harlem	130⅞	Lake Shore	78⅞
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	30⅞
Michigan Central	86⅞	Illinois Central	104⅞
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	87⅞	Union Pacific stock	34⅞
Northwestern	53⅞	Union Pacific bonds	84⅞
Northwestern pfd	72	Central Pacific bonds	94⅞
Rock Island	105⅞	Del., Lack. & Western	109⅞
New Jersey Central	105⅞	Boston, Hart. & Erie	1⅞
St. Paul	43		

REAL ESTATE.

We find an important change this week, not only in the feeling in regard to real estate but a decided increase of sales. During the two weeks previous there had been but little done, because, though there was plenty of money offered for the purchase of real estate, the views of buyers and sellers were very much apart. Capitalists who came here with the intention of making large purchases had assumed that many property-owners who had mortgaged their property heavily would be forced to sell in consequence of the low rents. This has, in fact, been the case to some extent, but not so largely as had been assumed. Money is so plenty that it is difficult to find employment for it in large loans at even 9 per cent, and though the rates for small loans are still maintained at 10 to 12 per cent, capitalists who want to invest large sums begin to think the purchase of property a better investment. The difference, therefore, between the views of buyers and sellers has been overcome by mutual concessions, and some important sales of property have been made this week for all cash, at prices which, though in some instances below the prices asked last summer, are on the whole indicative of a revival of confidence in the value of real estate both in central and suburban quarters.

The greatest activity, both for speculation and investment, seems to be in the southern suburbs of the city, including the several suburbs of Englewood, Hyde Park, Cornell, Washington Heights, and South Chicago.

At the latter place the Chicago Calumet Canal and Dock Company have sold since Feb. 2, 222 lots to nearly 100 different purchasers, at prices

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, March 14: City property—Number of sales, 135; consideration, $1,187,904. North of city limits—number of sales, 6; consideration, $15,850. South of city limits—Number of sales, 38; consideration, $216,272. West of city limits—Number of sales, 1; consideration, $500. Total sales, 180; consideration, $1,420,526.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 14.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1874.	1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1874.	1873.
Flour, brls	7,532	7,820	8,541	8,380
Wheat, bu	70,680	54,910	74,673	11,503
Corn, bu	24,215	74,280	314	22,185
Oats, bu	21,280	31,436	9,790	23,378
Rye, bu	4,234	712	2,618	411
Barley, bu	2,320	15,760	12,330	18,816
Grass seed, lbs	128,961	161,316	98,042	132,297
Flax seed, lbs	62,790	....	1,640	7,460
Broom corn, lbs	....	42,606	40,000	4,606
Cured meats, lbs	212,770	332,300	1432,526	1282,147
Beef, brls	....	50	149	80
Pork, brls	124	420	317	686
Lard, lbs	190,300	20,330	282,350	46,420
Tallow, lbs	27,160	25,410	46,615	29,860
Butter, lbs	50,730	62,168	21,290	9,300
Dressed hogs, No	271	635	20	85
Live hogs, No	7,842	9,390	5,906	10,947
Cattle, No	2,077	1,794	1,862	1,775
Sheep, No	697	821	1,248	847
Hides, lbs	230,815	73,530	123,476	28,680
Highwines, brls	511	244	554	637
Wool, lbs	14,800	55,306	1,650	40,800
Potatoes, bu	2,359	5,941	....	....
Lumber, No. ft	240,000	382,000	1257,043	1424,000
Shingles, No	2135,000	1132,000	710,500	1265,000
Lath, No	40,000	....	56,000	196,000
Salt, brls	180	280	1,121	782

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 7,265 bu wheat; 7,156 bu corn; 833 bu oats; 515 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week, 24,733 bu wheat; 32,028 bu corn; 15,614 bu oats; 6,240 bu rye; 9,641 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 57 cars wheat; 83 cars corn; 4 cars oats; 2 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total, 147 cars, or 56,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as date:

RECEIPTS.

	March 14, 1874.	March 7, 1874.	March 15, 1873.
Flour, brls	54,201	71,421	60,087
Wheat, bu	339,335	496,690	261,359
Corn, bu	176,960	199,885	450,580
Oats, bu	117,496	178,250	274,068
Rye, bu	16,143	20,299	11,290
Barley, bu	55,630	72,620	82,600
Dressed hogs, No	5,805	7,334	4,652
Live hogs, No	33,972	58,757	48,681
Cattle, No	12,117	16,388	14,732

SHIPMENTS.

	March 14, 1874.	March 7, 1874.	March 15, 1873.
Flour, brls	45,907	60,882	57,042
Wheat, bu	292,268	332,564	74,125
Corn, bu	31,808	80,404	103,864
Oats, bu	118,872	20,687	163,243
Rye, bu	10,043	7,952	3,467
Barley, bu	55,203	40,344	70,716
Dressed hogs, No	4,012	6,879	2,979
Live hogs, No	32,909	49,053	33,941
Cattle, No	6,347	11,747	11,562

The provision corner has been much agitated for several days past. Its frequenters have transacted little business, being chiefly engaged in discussing the question, "How not to do it." The talk has alternated between curbing and curing, and the conclusion now generally reached is that neither process has been performed satisfactorily.

The leading produce markets were more quiet than usual to-day, with not much difference in the average of prices from that of Friday. The tone of advices from New York was steady on most articles, and Liverpool was firm, especially on corn. The receipts here were rather small, and shipments fair for the season. Buyers held off to-day, both speculatively and for shipment, and holders were not very anxious to sell, hence little promise either way upon prices.

The dry-goods market displayed rather more activity in the prints and bleached goods departments, the recently reduced prices appearing to have stimulated the demand. In other lines there was only a moderate amount of trading, and the quoted prices were generally shaded. Groceries continue quiet at substantially the prices current early in the week, though some articles—notably coffees and sugars—are less firmly held. Butter continues active, with prices firm, at 28@33c for common to medium grades, and at 38@44c for choice to fancy. Cheese was quoted quiet and steady. In the fish market the situation was unchanged. Trade continues active at firmly-maintained prices. Dried fruits ruled quiet at yesterday's quotations, though in foreign descriptions there was a lack of firmness. Domestic varieties ruled strong. The coal, bagging, paints, and wood markets were dull. Leather was quoted quiet and firm. Oils were in fair request at 14¼@15c for carbon; at 83c for extra lard; $1.03@1.08 for linseed, and at 56c for turpentine.

At the lumber-yards, a fair business was transacted, principally in common grades, which are quoted firm at quotations. The country trade continues fair, and an improvement is perceptible in the local demand. Other building materials, such as brick, lime, cement, &c., are also moving with more freedom. Metals, nails, and other hardware were in good demand and steady. Iron, steel, and naval goods remain without special change. Hay was in request for home consumption, and steady. The wool, broom corn, and hop markets were quiet and unchanged. Local dealers were buying hides, and as the offerings were limited, a firm feeling was developed. Seeds were fairly active and steady; clover and choice timothy are firm, owing to light offerings. The receipts of potatoes were larger, but the demand was good, and sales were readily effected at the recent advance. Poultry was scarce and firm, under an active local inquiry. Eggs again declined.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged, sales being limited to 100 brls at 93½c per gallon. Orders were very slack, but, as the offerings were light, there was no weakening on the part of holders.

Dressed hogs were very quiet, and a shade firmer, being in good demand for shipment, as the weather promised to keep cool. The supply was very light, only 337 being received yesterday. Sales were limited to 28 at $6.25, and 37 at $6.12½.

Provisions were again very quiet, with little change in prices. Mess pork was unchanged, lard a shade firmer, and meats strong at previous prices. The latter were in fair demand for shipment to Europe in boxes, middles being chiefly wanted, but orders seemed to be generally limited to figures a shade below the views of holders. The stocks of all kinds of provisions are much larger than usual, but they are in strong hands. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.30@14.35; do seller April, $14.37½@14.40; do seller May, $14.70@14.72½; do seller June, $15.00; prime mess pork, $12.75@13.00; extra prime do, $11.75@12.00. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.92½@8.95; do seller April, $8.97½@9.00; do seller May, $9.12½@9.15. Green hams at 9@9½c for 16 and 15 lb averages; sweet-pickled hams, 9@10c; dry-salted meats, loose, at 5⅜@5½c for shoulders, 7¼c for Cumberlands, 7⅝@7¾c for long clear, 7⅝@7¾c for short ribs, 7⅞@8c for short clear; the same boxed at ½c per lb above these prices. Meats for April delivery ⅛c higher, and for May ⅛@¼c higher than cash prices. Bacon meats, 6½c for shoulders, 8½c for short ribs, 9⅛c for short clear, all packed in hhds; the same loose, ½c lower. Bacon hams, 11½@13c. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 6¾@6⅞c; grease quotable at 4½@7c. Sales were reported of 65 brls mess pork at $14.50; 500 brls do at $14.35; 250 brls do seller April at $14.40; 1,500 brls do seller May at $14.70; 250 tcs lard seller April at $9.00; 1,000 tcs do at $8.97½; 500 tcs do seller May at $9.12½; 250 tcs do at $9.10; 150 boxes shoulders at 5¾c; 100,000 lbs do, seller April, at 5⅛c loose; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams (14 lbs) at 10¼c; 250 boxes short ribs at 8c; 500 boxes short clear at 8⅜c; 50,000 lbs do, seller April, at 8⅛c; 150 boxes long and short clear at 8⅛c.

Flour was more active at unchanged quotations. Exporters were not in the market, but local buyers took hold more freely, and there was a better order trade, though New York was reported dull. Holders were very firm in their views, and there was no "shading." Bran was again stronger. Sales were reported of 90 brls white winter extras at $7.25; 650 brls do on private terms; 75 brls spring extras (patent) at $9.00; 200 brls do (Minnesota) at $6.87½; 100 brls do at $6.25; 65 brls do at $5.87½; 150 brls (Mace's fancy) at $6.00; 200 brls do at $5.75; 1,200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $4.85; 100 brls rye at $5.00; 125 brls do on private terms. Total, 3,055 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $19.50; 10 tons do at $19.00, all on track, to arrive. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to good white winters	$7.00	@ 8.00
Choice do	8.50	@ 9.37½
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.00
Choice spring extras	5.62½	@ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.00	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 6.75
Patent do	8.00	@ 10.50
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.75	@ 4.25
Common do	3.00	@ 3.50
Rye flour	4.50	@ 5.00
Buckwheat do	5.00	@ 7.50
Bran	19.00	@ 19.50

Wheat was quiet and ⅛@¼c higher. The market was stimulated early by a reported advance in Milwaukee, but as operators for that city were willing sellers here, it was soon suspected that prices had been run up 85 miles to the northward of us for the express purpose of enabling them to unload here at a profit. Then buyers fell back, and little more was done to the end of the session, except settlements. There was nothing definite reported from Liverpool, and New York was quiet. Hence both sides held off, prices being chiefly sustained by the fact of continued light receipts, though this did not prevent a widening of the premium on May deliveries. Seller April opened at $1.19¾, advanced to $1.20⅛, declined to $1.20, rose to $1.20¼ and closed at $1.20⅛. Seller May sold at $1.24⅛@1.24⅜, closing at $1.24⅜. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.19@1.19¼, closing at $1.19¼. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at $1.20¼. Other grades were very quiet, on the basis of 2c storage they closed at $1.24 for No. 1, $1.16¾ for No. 3, and $1.10 for rejected. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.24½; 400 bu do at $1.24; 2,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.21; 2,400 bu No. 2 strictly fresh spring at $1.20⅜; 16,400 bu do at $1.20¼; 800 bu do regular at $1.19¼; 800 bu do at $1.19; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.17; 1,200 bu do at $1.16¾. Total, 26,000 bu.

Corn was quiet and very steady at an average of ⅛c below the prices of Friday. Liverpool was quoted 6d per 480 lbs higher, at 40s 6d, but New York was unchanged, and the receipts here were somewhat larger than had been expected. This conflict of influences made operators generally unwilling to trade, except in settlement, and less business was done on any day for a long time past. The buying for April and selling for May, which has been a leading feature of the market for a couple of weeks, was partially suspended, the margin of difference between the two having been narrowed down so much as to present little temptation to continue. There was almost no demand for cash lots, except for the lower grades, which were wanted by the local distillers. Seller April opened at 61⅝c, declined to 61⅜c, advanced to 62⅛c, fell back to 61⅝c, and closed at 61¾c. Seller May sold at 64⅞@65⅛c. Regular No. 2 closed at 61⅜c, and strictly fresh receipts of do at 62⅛c. New No. 2 closed at 60c, old rejected at 58⅛c, and new do at 56⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 old, strictly fresh, at 62⅛c; 5,600 bu do at 62⅛c; 2,400 bu do at 62c; 5,000 bu do regular at 61⅜c; 10,000 bu do at 61⅛c; 1,200 bu do new at 60c; 1,600 bu rejected old at 58⅛c; 3,200 bu do at 58c; 4,400 bu do new at 57c; 7,000 bu do at 56⅛c; 800 bu do at 56c. Total, 42,400 bu.

Oats were very quiet, and really dull during the greater part of the session, though averaging ⅛@¼c higher on options than on Friday. Seller April sold at 44@44¼c, and seller May at 47@47⅛c, both closing firm at the outside. Regular No. 2 closed at 43⅛c, and gilt edged receipts of do at 44⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2, strictly fresh, at 44⅛c; 1,200 bu do (2c storage) at 44c; 5,000 bu regular at 43⅛c; 1,100 bu by sample at 50c; 600 bu do at 49c; 500 bu do at 48c, all on track. Total, 10,900 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady, with a small demand and a light supply; hence no deviation from the ruling price of the past week. Regular No. 2 was entirely nominal at 84c. Sales were restricted to 2,000 bu No. 2, strictly fresh receipts, at 86c; 400 bu by sample at 88½c; 400 bu do at 83c; and 400 bu rejected at 82c. Total, 3,200 bu.

Barley was quiet and stronger, being in good demand, while there was very little disposition to sell, even at an advance. New York is still depressed by the presence of foreign barley; but Milwaukee and Chicago have been released from the flow of California barley, as it barely pays to lay it down here at present prices, with freight charges at 70c per bu. No. 2 closed firm at $1.60 cash or seller April. No. 3 closed at $1.50@1.51; and rejected at $1.33. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (N. W.) at $1.60; 400 bu do, fresh, at $1.58; 1,200 bu No. 3, fresh, at $1.50; 1,200 bu do at $1.47½; 1,600 bu do at $1.47; 400 bu rejected at $1.33; 400 bu do at $1.31; 2,000 bu by sample, California, at $1.90; 2,000 bu do at $1.85⅛, on track; 400 bu do, Western, at $1.57½; 400 bu do at $1.35, delivered. Total, 10,400 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following advices were received on 'Change to-day, in addition to those given in our telegraphic columns:

MARCH 14.—London—Continental demand continues for cargoes of wheat. Cargoes of wheat and corn off coast, firm; on passage, steady. Liverpool—Wheat, steady. Corn, 40s 6d.

PACKING.

Messrs. Cowles & Dunkley, in the Daily Commercial Report and Market Review, present statistics of packing in Chicago during the past season, which differ from those published in these columns on Saturday last. They make the total number of hogs packed from Oct. 1 to Feb. 28 to be 1,539,851, and for the regular season 1,466,201. Average weight, 215.5 lbs; yield of lard, 37.3 lbs. They say:

In our report we have omitted some returns from small houses who are packers only in the smallest sense of the word, and might more properly be called butchers, for the reason that in many instances they do not kill a hog, but buy dressed lots from regular slaughterers, and no doubt it quite frequently happens that hogs are duplicated. That this view of the case is correct can be readily shown. It is not an uncommon occurrence for men who make a business of buying hogs and killing for the city trade to sell hogs to this or that cutter. The original slaughterer reports the hogs, and the cutter also reports them, hence the duplication. It is not an uncommon thing either for packers to buy a few hogs of slaughterers, and in this way there is room for duplication. Again, there are some packers who do not kill their own hogs, but hire it done at houses where slaughtering for other parties is made a business; but the owner reports the hogs, rightly too, we believe, under the head of "live," while there is a chance also for the packer-slaughter to report the same hogs. Indeed, in conversations had with different packers on the subject, we are led to the belief that these are facts worthy of consideration. The strongest argument, however, lies in the figures themselves. Here is the statement in a nut-shell:

Receipts of live hogs for November, December, January, and February		2,042,501
Receipts of dressed for same time		200,711
Total receipts for four months		2,243,212
Shipments of live hogs for November, December, January, and February	613,918	
Shipments of dressed for same time	189,837	803,755
Left over for packing and city consumption		1,439,457

Our returns show a total of 1,539,851 hogs packed from Oct. 1 to Feb. 28, inclusive. At the close of the month of October packers reported a total of 73,650 head of hogs killed during that month. The returns received at the close of the season fall short of this number by about 12,000 head, but we are disposed to believe that the first return is nearest correct, and that some may have inadvertently omitted, in the final report, to particularize the October cutting. The city consumption is estimated by competent authorities to be about 750 head per day, or about 90,000 head for the four months. Allowing that this demand is met entirely by the tenderloins, ribs, etc., sold by packers, and the dressed hogs that come in by wagon, of which no record is kept, we still have a deficiency of hogs, when compared with the number reported packed. But we account for this by allowing that at the opening of the packing season packers had on hand between 25,000 and 30,000 hogs with which to begin business, and this is not far out of their pen capacity.

THE OUTLOOK FOR CORN.

ATKINSON, March 12, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The letter of "Iroquois," in yesterday's TRIBUNE, applies exactly to this locality. With an experience of eight years in this place, I have noticed that this has always been an average standpoint to judge from on the corn question. When there is a good crop here it is good in the whole corn-growing belt, and when short here it is the same in other places; and the farmers here will average fairly with farmers of other sections in their holding on propensities. The corn crop of 1873 is no more than one-third of a crop in Henry County, and I think it will take fully that amount for home consumption. The amount of old corn in the hands of farmers and at the stations is about as much more, or about one-third of an average crop; and nearly all the corn held at the different stations is sold for May and June deliveries, also a considerable quantity of that in the hands of farmers is sold on the same options; consequently, the receipts for the months of March and April will be very light—good or bad roads. And farther, the corn that is not sold for May and June is held by men who are bound to stick to it until the next crop is fully assured to be an average one. Now, the "bear" side of the corn deal in Chicago have claimed all winter that the country was literally running over with the old corn of 1872, and the bad roads was the reason of light receipts, when the fact is that there has been no winter in twenty years that the roads have been any better, taking the season from the 1st of November to the 1st of March, than the one just passed. The trouble was and is that the crop is fearfully short, and the ordinary farmer who raises the less amount of stock and sell the most corn have but little or none to sell. Now, I am none of those who prophecy $1 corn, but I do think corn will range considerably higher than now, say 75c, that is, so soon as buyers see that we have no receipts even in May and June of 400,000 bushels per day for days at a time, as is usual in those months. Furthermore, it is very doubtful about a good crop the coming season, as every one knows who is familiar with the article that it takes good seed to insure a good crop. Farmers will have to look to the crop of 1872 for seed, and old corn will not send forth as strong growth as the new. It does not come up as soon by three or four days, and does not grow as fast after it is up, consequently the weeds are very apt to get the start of it, even if there is a good stand, which is very doubtful from the seed of old corn. ILLINOIS.

LATEST.

Wheat was moderately active in the afternoon, and ⅛c higher, selling at $1.20⅛@1.20⅜ seller April, closing at the outside. Corn was quiet, but stronger, at 62@62⅛c seller April, and 65@65⅛c seller May, both closing at the outside.

CALL BOARD.

Pork was in moderate demand and higher. Lard and meats were unchanged. Wheat, seller April, sold at $1.20⅛. Corn, seller April, at 62⅛c. Mess pork, cash or seller the month, closed at $14.35@14.42½; seller April, $14.50 bid; seller May, $14.80@14.87½. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.95@9.00; seller April, $8.97½@9.00; seller May, $9.15@9.17½. Short clear, cash or seller the month, offered at 8⅛c; seller April, 8¼c offered; seller May, no bids, no offers; short ribs, cash or seller the month, $7.70@7.87½; seller April, $7.72½@7.87½; seller May, no bids, no offers; shoulders, cash or seller the month, 5c bid; seller April, $5.00@5.70; seller May, 6@6⅛c. Sales were 500 brls mess pork, seller April, at $14.52½; 500 brls do at $14.50; 500 brls do at $14.47½; 500 brls, seller May, at $14.82½; 500 brls do at $14.80; 250 tcs lard, seller April, at $8.97½; 10,000 bu wheat, seller April, at $1.20⅛; 10,000 bu corn, seller April, at 62⅛c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 14.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $1.87@1.93.

BEANS—Were quiet; Navies, $2.30@2.35; mediums, $2.00@2.20; green peas, $1.25 in bags, $1.35 in brls.

BUTTER—Activity characterized the demand for this staple, and full former quotations were readily obtainable. The receipts continue liberal, but there is no surplus stock in the market, and any immediate decided decline in prices is not looked for. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 38@44c; medium to good grades, 32@36c; inferior to common, 22@30c; common to choice roll, 30@38c.

BAGGING—There was little or no change in any of the features of this market. Orders are still coming in very sparingly, and the feeling among jobbers is not especially firm. We repeat our list, as follows: Stark, 34½c; Ludlow A, 33c; Lewiston A, 33½c; American A, 30½c; Amoskeag, 30½c; Otter Creek, 32c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 60@62c.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and without material change. We repeat: Choice to extra hurl, 8@9½c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7½@8c; for good do, 6½@7c; good to choice stalk braid, 7½@8c; red and stained brush, 4@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in reasonably fair local demand. Common brick are firmer; $7.50 is the average price. Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@3.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.25 ⅌ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.00@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; fire brick ⅌ 1,000, $35.00@50.00; building brick (common), $7.25@7.50; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay, ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Was quiet and firm. But a small amount of prime cheese now remains in jobbers' hands, and there is no disposition to effect sales at any concession from the quoted prices, which are as follows: New York factory, mild, 17@18c; Ohio and Western factory, do, 15@17c; lower grades, 12@15c.

COAL—Remains dull. Anthracite is held with a show of firmness, but soft descriptions are weak and unsettled. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna $10.00; Cannel, $8.50@9.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Kirkland grate, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Midway, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Barclay, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods meet with only an occasional inquiry. Dry stock is scarce. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.05@1.15; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.40@1.45; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, 18.00@22.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@33.00; whisky staves, rough, $25.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@34.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 8@9c per set; flour hoop-poles, $10.00@12.00 per m.

EGGS—The receipts continue liberal, and the market was weak in consequence. Fresh sold at 14@15c; pickled at 5@8c.

FISH—Nothing new was developed in connection with the fish market. The demand continues active, and prices of all descriptions are decidedly firm. We continue to quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $7.50@7.60; No. 2 do, $7.25@7.40; No. 1 trout, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.50@10.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.25@6.50; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Met with a moderate inquiry at unchanged prices. Prunes, raisins, and currants were rather easy, but other fruits ruled firm. Nuts remain quiet and unchanged. Quotations are as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 10½@11c; figs, drums, 12½@13½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@14½c; raisins, layers, $3.30@3.40; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.70@3.85; raisins, Valencia, 12@12½c; Zante currants, 8@8½c; citron, 33@35c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 25@28c; New York extra, 13½@13¾c; Michigan, sliced, 13½@13¾c; Michigan quarters, 12½@13c; Western do, 11½@11½c; Southern do, 10½@11c; peaches, pared, 24@26c; peaches, halves, new, 15@15½c; do, mixed, 11½@12½c; blackberries, 17@18c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 28@29c. NUTS—Filberts, 17½@18½c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 20@22c; Chili walnuts, 19@20c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 16@17c; Brazils, 11@11½c; pecans, Texas, 9½@10½c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 12@13c; do second quality, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 8@9c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in the usual local demand: Lemons, $5.50@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $11.00@14.00 per case; Palermo and Messina do, per box, $4.00@5.50; fair to good apples, $3.25@3.75 per brl; choice, $4.00@5.00 per brl; cultivated cranberries in boxes, at $5.00@5.00.

GROCERIES—Under this head there is nothing new to report. Business was generally quoted quiet, and prices of most lines ruled steady. We make no change in our list, as follows:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 43@44c; O. G. Java, 38@39c; Java, No. 2, 35@36½c; fancy Rio, 32½@32⅞c; choice do, 31½@32c; prime Rio, 31½@31½c; good do, 30⅜@31c; common do, 29½@30c; roasting do, 28@29c; Singapore Java, 34½@35½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 34c; do, prime, 30½@31½c; Maracaibo, 32@32½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14@14½c; do, short weight, 13@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8¼c; Carolina, 8¾@9¼c; Louisiana, 7½@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@12⅞c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A standard, 10⅞@10¾c; do. No. 2, 10@10½c; B, 10@10½c; extra C, 9¾@9⅞c; C No. 2, 9½@9¾c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¼@9½c; choice brown, 9¼@9½c; prime do, 9@9¼c; fair do, 8¾@9c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9¾c; do prime, 9@9¼c; do, fair, 8¾@8½c; common, 7½@8c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.38; silver drips, extra fine, 83@88c; good sugar-house sirup, 58@63c; extra do, 68@73c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 83@88c; do prime, 78@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 35@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17½@18½c; cloves, 50@52c; cassia, 35@38c; pepper, 27½@28½c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.30@1.35; do No. 2, $1.15@1.20; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¾@6½c; Golden West, 6⅛@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6⅜c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9¾@10c; common, 8@10½c; pure, 5½@8c.

HAY—Remains steady under a fair local demand. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: Timothy, prime, $13.50@14.00; No. 1, $12.50@13.00; No. 2, do, $10.50@11.50; mixed, $9.50@10.50; prime prairie, $9.50@10.00; do No. 1, $8.50@9.00; do No. 2, $6.00@7.00. LOOSE OR WAGON—Timothy, $12.00@14.00; prairie, $9.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were in request and firmer, under light offerings at the advance established yesterday, as follows: Green city butchers', 6½@7c; green cured, light, 9½@9¾c; heavy, do, 8½@8¾c; part cured, 8½c; green calf, 13@14c; green kip, 9½c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 17@18c; deacon skins, 35@45c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed per lb, 35@40c.

HOPS—Were dull and little better than nominal. Common to choice Western, 25@40c; New York State, 30@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand was only fair at former rates, as follows:

Iron	3 3-10	@3 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	@ 5¼	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5½	@ 6	rates
Norway iron	8¾	@ 9c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	10½	@12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8¾	@ 9c	⅌ lb
Toe calk steel		10c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—A fair order business was done to-day at steady prices. We continue to quote as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	39
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	39@	41
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@	80
Kip, veals	70@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	23@	25
Country upper	23@	24
Collar, ⅌ ft	19@	21
Calf, city	1.10@	1.35
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	29@	33

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—Fencing, shingles, and common lumber continue to meet with a fair interior demand, and the local trade is improving. Prices are strong for lumber, and steady for shingles at the recent decline. Following are the quotations:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	32.00	@35.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	26.00	@28.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	19.00	@20.00
A Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00	@40.00
B wagon-box boards	28.00	@32.00
A stock boards	35.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	....	@13.00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 16 feet and under	13.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 20 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	....
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.60	@ 2.75
No. 1 sawed shingles	2.50	@ 2.60
A or Star	2.50	@ 2.75
Shingles on track (A)	3.25	@ 3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were steady under a fair order demand. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do, 12x12, $14.00; 14x20, $14.50; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $13.00; do, 20x28, $26.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 38c; small, 39c; bar, 40c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10c; cut do, 10½c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 15c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 13c; No. 21@24, 13c; do, 25@26, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 16c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 41c; do, cut to sizes, 43c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, 6½c.

NAILS—Were firm at the quotations annexed: 20@60d, per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.50; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is increasing daily. Prices are unaltered, as follows: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 16½@17½c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 35@42c; marline, ⅌ lb, 18@20c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $4.75@5.00.

OILS—Prices were not subjected to any material change. Carbon is still somewhat unsettled, but other oils may be considered steady at the quotations: Carbon, 14¼@15c; extra winter lard, 83c; No. 1, 75@79c; No. 2, 70@72c; linseed, raw, $1.03; do boiled, $1.08; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 56c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—Were more active, as the offerings of car lots were larger, and all varieties were firm; peachblows and early rose only a trifle higher. We quote: Early rose, $1.25; peachblows, from store, $1.30@1.35 per bu; mixed lots, $1.10@1.20; peachblows in car-lots, $1.25@1.27, delivered; do, $1.10@1.15.

POULTRY—Was in good demand and firm, owing to the limited offerings. Turkeys and chickens were mostly wanted. Wild ducks were dull. We quote: Turkeys, choice dressed, 12½@13½c; do, fair to good, 10½@12c; chickens, $3.75@4.50; good do, $3.00@3.50; do, in coops, $3.25@3.75; ducks, $3.00@4.00; geese, $7.00@8.00; wild ducks, $1.50@3.00 per dozen.

SEEDS—The better grades of timothy were in request and firm. Common was in liberal supply and rather slow. Prices ranged from $2.40@3.00; clover was firm at $5.75@6.00, and mammoth at $6.20. Hungarian was steady at 70@75c, and millet at 50@60c. Sales include 87 bags choice timothy at $3.00; 250 bags do at $2.95; 94 bags do at $2.90; 137 bags at $2.85; 380 bags prime at $2.80; 345 bags do at $2.75; 12 bags good at $2.70; 40 bags do at $2.65; 37 bags at $2.60; 65 bags fair at $2.55; 350 bags poor do at $2.30; 8 bags choice clover at $6.00; 20 bags do at $5.90; 26 bags prime at $5.75; 9 bags mammoth at $6.25; 150 bags Hungarian (choice) at 75c; 40 bags good do at 70c; 155 sacks fair millet at 50c.

SALT—Was more active and steady at former quotations: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.90; Canada, do, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00. Ground alum, $1.75@1.80. Turk's Island, $1.50@1.75 per bu.

TEAS—Were quoted quiet and steady at the range of prices following: Young hyson, common to fair, 38@48c; do, good, 58@68c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 52@65c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 95c@$1.05; common to good do, 70@80c; fair to good old, 65@75c; common do, 40@50c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate request at steady rates: FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c, black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Is dull at the following quotations: Beech, $8.50@9.00; maple, $9.50@10.00; hickory, $10.50@11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The market is quiet, as usual, at this season. A few orders are received from Western mills now and then, but aside from this there is little inquiry. The quantity of wool in store is small. We quote:

Tub, washed, prime	52@55c
Tub, washed, common to good	48@50c
Common dingy	40@45c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, light	45@48c
Fleece, washed, X & XX, dingy	40@43c
Fleece, washed, medium light	45@48c
Coarse, washed	37@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@28c
Super and extra pulled	38@45c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 14.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,383	4,349	481
Tuesday	2,701	5,752	974
Wednesday	2,026	5,714	1,130
Thursday	2,706	8,674	1,850
Friday	2,037	7,360	639
Saturday	900	6,000	340
Total	12,745	37,829	5,414
Last week	15,173	58,128	8,114
Week before last	13,111	66,058	8,902
Week ending Feb. 21	14,318	50,789	11,474
Total 4 weeks	55,347	207,789	33,904
Since Jan. 1	141,136	813,557	78,873
Same time last year	123,441	1,077,283	84,978

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	501	3,771	1,420
Tuesday	1,114	4,638	....
Wednesday	1,676	6,339	1,375
Thursday	2,193	6,351	365
Friday	1,682	5,906	1,248
Total	7,166	26,965	4,394

CATTLE—The cattle trade opened very quiet, and the market early showed signs of weakness. The large amount of stock moved eastward from here during the preceding week it was feared would cause a depreciation in values at the seaboard, and shippers held off to await developments. On Wednesday, under the influence of cheering reports from nearly all points East, trading was brisk, and the market has continued active to the close. The receipts, as will be seen, were liberal, but they scarcely equaled the wants of buyers, and for the descriptions grading above common we note a substantial advance. Butchers' stuff continues quiet, and will no doubt so continue until the close of the Lenten season, and in the mean time prices of such may be expected to rule low in comparison with other grades. Stockers are in steadily good request, and, since our previous review, have advanced a trifle, common to fair grades now commanding $3.50@4.00, and good to prime readily selling at $4.25@4.65. Veal calves are in demand at $3.50@6.25 according to quality. New milch cows sell at $20.00@50.00. The extreme range of prices paid during the week was $2.50@6.50, though most of the trading was done at $4.75@5.75.

To-day there was more life in the trade than is usually seen on Saturdays, and the market presented a decidedly firm tone. The situation of affairs at the East is such that shippers felt no hesitancy in operating at the slightly-advanced prices established earlier in the week, and by midday all desirable offerings had changed hands.

Concerning the new Union Stock-Yards about to be erected in St. Louis, the *Democrat*, of that city, says:

"It has been finally decided by the above Company that they will purchase twenty acres of land on the east bank of the river, in addition to the thirty which they will occupy on the west bank. They will thus have yards covering more ground than the vaunted Illinois yards; and, so far as location is concerned, there will be no comparison between them whatever. The Union Yards of St. Louis will be located on the margin of the river,—thirty acres of pens on the west bank, and twenty acres on the west bank,—and will be able to recieve live-stock from all the railways and the boats. The Illinois concern is located on the north end of the great Illinois Bottom, more than a mile east of the river, and is a facility for no interest."

Following are the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,550 lbs	$5.90@6.35
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.50@5.80
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.10@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.60
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@3.50
Cattle—Texas, corn-fed	4.25@4.75
Cattle—Texas, wintered North	3.25@4.00
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@3.25

HOGS—Our receipts have been 15,299 less than for last week, and 28,207 less than for the preceding week. The effect upon values, of the greatly diminished receipts, was apparent in a sharp upward movement of prices, the market steadily advancing until $5.00@6.25 has been reached. Buyers from nearly every Eastern market of prominence were in attendance, and each day's arrivals were readily disposed of at remunerative rates. As to the quality of the stock sent forward there was but little improvement to note. There were included in the daily receipts a few choice, smooth, well assorted droves, which were taken for the Philadelphia market at fancy prices, or at $6.15@6.25, but the general run was poor and sales were principally at prices ranging from $5.50 downward to $5.00. Early in the week numerous sales were made at $4.40@4.75, but at the close $5.10 is an inside quotation.

To-day there was a brisk demand and the market was firm at a further advance of 5@10c. The bulk of the supply (6,000) had changed hands before noon at $5.25@5.50 for common to medium, and at $5.65@6.30 for good to extra, with sales chiefly within the range of $5.60@6.00. Among those reported were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
31	160	$5.50	33	235	$5.75	61	197	$5.50
74	170	5.30	61	181	5.60	66	171	5.60
39	236	6.15	30	248	6.15	49	272	5.80
59	192	5.55	22	122	5.25	51	206	5.75
53	222	5.75	61	199	5.55	70	175	5.50
52	206	6.00	38	260	6.00	67	205	5.75
38	214	5.75	74	174	5.55	38	271	6.25
15	209	5.00	62	253	6.30	50	224	5.75
61	164	5.50	46	234	6.30	51	165	5.60
75	207	5.75	56	230	6.25	63	230	6.25
112	225	6.20	50	280	5.87½	58	198	5.65
65	210	5.65	63	193	5.60	47	159	5.30
43	169	5.55	78	169	5.15	70	192	5.60
57	186	5.60	64	192	5.40	64	165	5.45
54	174	5.65	36	249	6.00	53	234	5.65
65	182	5.60	78	174	5.40	53	250	6.25
64	267	6.25	16	236	6.00	19	233	6.00

SHEEP—The supply has fallen altogether short of the demand, and prices have taken a higher range. Shippers secured most of the offerings, only about 1,000 head going into the hands of local butchers. Poor to medium qualities sold at $4.50@5.50, and good to extra at $5.75@7.00. The market closed firm at the above quotations.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Business is generally quiet in all branches to-day with commission houses, and the jobbing trade inactive. The market for cotton goods continues quiet and unsettled, with considerable irregularity in jobbers' quotations. Prints less active, but unchanged in price. Rolled jaconets of some makes jobbing at 7½c. Dress goods selling freely. Woolens without animation.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 6d; spring, 11s 4d@12s; white, 12s 5d@12s 8d; club, 12s 9d@13s. Corn, 39s 6d@40s. Pork, 61s. Lard, 44s.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—1:30 p. m.—Lard, 43s@43s 9d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, March 14.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day on balance was £204,000.

Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92¼. United States securities—5-20s of '65, 105¼; '67, 109¼; 10-40s, 103½; new 5s, 104½. New York Central, 98½; Erie, 40½@40¾; Erie preferred, 65½.

HOPS—£8 5s@10s.

PARIS, March 14.—Rentes, 60f 47½c.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—Cotton a shade firmer; middling uplands, 7½@8d; Orleans, 8¼d. Sales 12,000 bales; American, 7,300 bales.

Breadstuffs—Quiet and unchanged. Lard, 43s 9d. Others unchanged.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, March 14.—Wool quiet during the week. Total sales, 486,300 lbs. Fine and desirable fleeces considerably reduced. Wool not fully up to condition, and very difficult to sell. Combing and delaine fleece firm, and full prices readily obtained. The auction sale of Cape wool on Thursday was a failure, only three of the thirty-four lots being sold, at from 33⅞ to 37c. One lot of 50 bales sold at 29⅞c, gold. Sales of the week embrace Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 52@57½c; Michigan heavy and choice, 47½@53c; Wisconsin, Western, New York, and New Hampshire fleeces, 45@52½c; combing and delaine fleeces, 55@64c; scoured, 54c@$1.05; nails, 50c; superfine and extra pulled, 40@58c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 14.—Crude quiet and weak; quoted at $1.60. Refined quiet; spot, 14½c; future, April, 15@15½c; May, 15½@15¾c. No sales.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 14.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 16¼c; futures closed barely steady. Sales, 7,100 bales; March, 15⅞c; April, 15¾c; May, 16 3-16c; June, 16⅜c; July, 16 15-16c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, in buyer's favor; receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.70@6.15; common to good, $6.40@6.85; good to choice, $6.70@6.90; Champion extra Ohio, $6.45@7.75; St. Louis, $6.60@11.00. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; receipts, 43,000 bu. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn steady; receipts, 23,000 bu; new Western mixed, 88@88½c; new yellow Western, 88@90c; old and new mixed Western, in store, 87c; old do, 90c. Oats dull; receipts, 27,000 bu; mixed Western, 60½@64c; white Western, 63@66c; mixed Western in store, 61c.

HAY—Steady.

HOPS—Heavy; low to fair, 15@25c; good to choice, 30@35c.

GROCERIES—Coffee nominal. Sugar steady. Molasses and rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude firmer at 7c; do refined, 14½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 47½c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

LEATHER AND WOOL—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $16.00, spot; March, $15.87½; May, $16.12½. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard quiet and heavy; steam, 9⅛c, spot; March, 9 7-16c; May, 9½@9 9-16c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 97c.

METALS—Manufactured copper unchanged; ingot lake, heavy at 24@24½c, cash; pig heavy; Scotch, 38@43c; American, 39@38c. Bar dull and unchanged; Russia sheet, 11½c, in gold.

NAILS—Quiet; cut, $4.60; clinch, $5.50@6.50.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., March 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and steady. Corn firmer; new, 68@70c; old, steady, 70@71c. Oats unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull but firmer.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady with moderate demand; double extra winter, $8.65. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.28; No. 2 do, $1.23; seller April, $1.23¾; seller May, $1.27. Oats firmer with fair demand; No. 2, fresh, 43½c. Corn firm and weak; No. 2 mixed, fresh, 60½c. Rye strong; No. 1, fresh, 85c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 spring, $1.70; No. 3 do, $1.52.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $14.75; prime do at $12.75. Sweet pickled hams, 9½c. Dry salted shoulders, firm at 5¾c, loose; boxed middles, 8@8½c. Lard—Prime kettle, 9⅛c; do steam, 9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 52,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged at 15½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat-market steady, with a moderate demand, at $1.45@1.47. Corn-market steady, with a moderate demand, at 63@66c. Oats steady, with moderate demand, at 50@57c. Rye steady at $1.02. Barley dull and prices nominal.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Demand fair and market firm at 14c.

BUTTER—Market steady, with moderate demand.

CHEESE—Demand fair, and market firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with moderate demand; sales, 15@15½c. Lard steady; steam, 8½c; kettle, 9c. Bulk meats steady; sales of shoulders at 5¾c. Bulk sides, clear rib, 7¾c spot and seller April; clear, 8⅛c; all loose; sales of clear at 8½c, boxed. Bacon—market steady at 6⅝@9⅜@9⅝c.

WHISKY—In fair demand, but lower rates; sales at 91c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 15½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1.22; sample lots No. 3 red fall, $1.42@1.45. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 mixed, 62c, on track. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 47½@48c, on track. Barley and rye dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $15.25. Bulk meats dull and lower; clear rib, at Keokuk, buyer March, 7¼c. Bacon quiet; only an order trade. Lard lower at 8¼c for up country.

HOGS—Steady; light, $4.25; heavy, $5.00@5.50.

CATTLE—Active, firm, and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 780; cattle, 236.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—COTTON—Quiet at 15½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $15.25. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib, 8c; clear, 8¼c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard—Tierce, 9c.

WHISKY—90½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady; superfine, $4.75; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana extra family, $7.50@8.25. Wheat very dull; red, $1.65; amber, $1.70@1.75; white, $1.76@1.82. Rye, 94@96c. Corn firm; new yellow, 83@84c; mixed Western, 85c. Oats firmer; white, 60@63c; mixed, 56@58c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, 10½c; refined, 14¾@14⅞c.

WHISKY—97c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn weak and lower; mixed western, 85c. Oats dull; Western, 58@60c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firmer; none offering.

BUTTER—Quiet and firm.

COFFEE—Nominal at 25@26c.

WHISKY—Firmer at 97c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.65; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.60; amber Michigan, $1.46; seller April, $1.50; do May, $1.53¼; seller June, $1.57; No. 1 red, $1.55; No. 2 do, $1.44¼; seller April, $1.46. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—At $5.60.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 10,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $16.25.

COFFEE—None in first hands. Dealers' stock 8,000 bags; ordinary, 22½@23½c; fair, 25½@25¾c; good, 26@26½c; prime, 26½@27c.

Others unchanged.

COTTON—Sales, 4,750 bales; demand fair notwithstanding the unfavorable weather; prices unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1.52; 1 car No. 2 do at $1.42. Corn, dull; 3 cars new at 75½c on track. Oats, dull and nominal. Rye, offered at $1.05; no sales. Barley, demand fair; buyers and sellers apart.

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NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.
To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.
Spain ... March 14 | Greece ... April 4
Canada ... March 21 | Italy ... April 11
Egypt ... March 28 | Spain ... April 18
For London direct:
DENMARK ... Wednesday, March 25, at 11 a. m.
Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Steerage, $30 Currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. At Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago. WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
DELTA ... Feb. 7. | PEMBROKE ... April 4
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Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin, $75 and $80 currency. Second Cabin, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32.
Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
Steamships—State of Pennsylvania; State of Louisiana; State of Minnesota; State of Alabama; State of Virginia; State of Georgia; State of Florida (building); State of Indiana; State of Nevada (building). To Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Londonderry, &c. State of Virginia sails Tuesday, March 10; State of Alabama sails Saturday, March 21; State of Pennsylvania sails Saturday, April 4. From Pier 36, North River, N. Y. Weekly Sailings next Summer. Rates of passage: Cabin, $60 and $80 gold; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid, $32 currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
For further particulars apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE.
Twice a week from New York to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and Continental Europe. CABIN from $65; STEERAGE from $30, U. S. currency. Sight drafts at lowest rates. *This Line will run three times a week after 1st April.* Apply at Company's Offices, N. E. cor. LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.
Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & La Crosse Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
(a) Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Marquette Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison & Elroy Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.
Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.
Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & S. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Agt.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	5:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.
From the Great Central Railroad Depot, Foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	† 8:00 p. m.	[illegible]

CHROMO.
THE LONG STEP
A NEW CHROMO,
GIVEN AWAY
BY THE
GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,
116 West Washington-st., 138 Twenty-second-st.

BURGLAR ALARM FASTENER.
BURGLARS Admit that JEROME'S Portable Burglar Alarm and Door Fastener defeats the most skillful of their profession. No one should be without them. Price, $2.50.
Agents wanted at 175 Clark-st., Chicago.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

CHARLES SUMNER.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

vision, and inspired by an ideal, and none grander has ever lighted the eye of prophet. He saw far down the future the grand fraternity of nations, the brotherhood of the race. All men were, in that coming time, free and equal, standing on a common basis of manhood, and its natural rights and resultant duties. To catch the fitting image of that dream, and, by the touch of reality, harden it into fact, this was the incitement of his life-long labor. He suffered nothing to dim its outline or make him sink down in hopelessness or forgetting. The height of no fame took him above it; the glitter of no bribe tempted him to forego it; the perversion of no self-seeking turned him aside from it.

No grander dream can possess the soul of any man. No straighter pathway to its reality can be found than the one by which he trod. A brother man, a brother American, on whom we may well look with pride and reverence, let us build him a monument in our hearts, and honor him by making his life an inspiration and an example.

We cannot command the possession of his physique or his brain, but we can equal him in the true and divine use of what we have. We can seek his culture, and copy his industry and the simplicity of his life. We can hold fast by a integrity like his. We can live out the religion that helps men and brightens the world, and we can make ourselves defenders of human rights, and seek the perfection of the race. Let us thus show that we can reverence and copy modern virtues as well as praise the ancient. So shall our American manhood become less rare, and, at the same time, none the less precious, and true men shall be as common, and yet as bright and golden, as the stars.

A SHINING LIGHT.

Sermon by the Rev. R. DeBaptiste.

Yesterday morning the Rev. R. DeBaptiste, pastor of Olivet (African Baptist) Church, preached on the death of Senator Sumner. The church was heavily draped, and was filled with a large congregation. He took as his text:

He was a burning and a shining light.—John v., 35.

and preached thereon as follows:

During the past week a melancholy gloom has settled upon this nation. The sable signs of mourning are seen in our houses of worship. What has occasioned this gloom? Why this drapery of sadness? Alas! a pillar beautiful and grand in the temple of the nation has fallen—"a shining light" in the halls of its legislation has been extinguished,—a brilliant star of the first magnitude has disappeared from the firmament of its illustrious names of living statesmen—Charles Sumner, Massachusetts's honored son, her great Senator, orator, statesman, and scholar is no more.

Her loss is common to the nation. The death of her illustrious son has taken from the Republic a watchful guardian of her honor,—an assiduous promoter of her national greatness. In a peculiar grief do the politically oppressed, proscribed, and socially ostracised colored race mingle its tears in this common mourning. My brethren, we have lost in the departed Sumner a tried, true, and life-long friend. Ours is more than an ordinary loss. His death is a particular affliction to us, and we gather around our altar to-day to honor the memory of our friend with a grief peculiar to ourselves.

This event brings to us "a day of darkness and of gloominess; yea, a day of clouds and of thick darkness," for he who has shined on the pathway of our political and civil enfranchisement ever unobscured, "a burning and a shining light," has passed beyond the horizon of time.

We come in our deep sorrow to "the Lord God Omnipotent," the Sovereign Disposer of the destinies of man. In submission to the sovereign will of Heaven we would reverently bow, and though we weep, we would worshipfully say, "It is the Lord, let Him do what seemeth Him good."

For in taking to Himself His servant, He has given rest to a weary laborer, and taught us to depend for the vindication of our rights, and our uplifting from centuries of inflicted wrongs, not merely on an arm of flesh, but on the Righteous Ruler of the universe; in whose government "let all the earth rejoice," for he is able to do exceeding and abundantly above all we can think or ask.

The words of the text were used by the Lord Jesus to illustrate the remarkable character of an eminent servant of God. In the cold and dark days of the political and religious degeneracy of the Jewish nation, when the rulers of the people had made void the law of God by their vain traditions, when the weightier matters of that law,—to deal justly, and to love mercy, were substituted by the baser considerations of tithings of anise and cumin,—in the midst of these days of darkness came John the Baptist as "a burning and a shining light" to his nation.

He told them of a better day coming, the day, even at hand when the Sun of Righteousness would rise upon them with the healing in his beams. But true to his mission he reproved their degeneracy with the fitting words of rebuke, "Oh! generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come? Bring forth therefore fruits meet for repentance." As the glory of that day could only be consummated by putting away their evil-doings, and humiliation of the evil-doers.

His faithfulness to God and humanity, truth, and to righteousness, brought down upon his head the vengeance of the wrong-doers. Smarting under the cutting reproofs of this servant of God, the violators of the laws of God and man demanded the head of John the Baptist. Justice and truth were by him vindicated; but unjustly and vindictively his life was taken.

Does not the life and end of Charles Sumner seem almost like the repetition of history? Coming into the councils of the nation at a time in national history when, by degeneracy of the nation, it seemed to be the farthest removed from the noble enunciations and lofty, yet sound, principles set forth at the laying of the corner-stone of the national fabric; when, coming out from under the heel of British oppression, they declared to the world that all men were created equal, and were endowed with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness? From this the nation had fallen. The nationalization of slavery had well nigh been consummated; at all events, no demand seemed to be too great to be granted to the domineering slave-power. The chattelizing of human beings seemed to have been conceded to be consonant with the fundamental law of the Government.

But against this aim to nationalize slavery by the lords of the slave-power, and against these wicked concessions of the right of property in man, the voice of liberty's champion was raised, and by his massive eloquence and profound reasoning, he hurled his weighty arguments against the weak castle of their base assumptions, and awoke the nation to see how near to the verge of utter ruin they had come.

The voice of Charles Sumner in the Senate Chamber of the United States at Washington, was heard, like the roaring of a lion, in the remotest hamlets and boroughs of the entire country. To the lovers of liberty it inspired hopes of a better day; to the oligarchs of slavery it sounded like the death knell of their pet institution, and kindled into a flame the fires of their wrath. Upon the head of this noble defender of human rights, came in heavy blows the murderous weapon of the outragers of human rights and fossilizers of an ancient barbarism. Charles Sumner fell all but dead, stricken down in the Senate of the United States, but he had vindicated in his masterly speech the principles of justice, liberty, and equality, and had given to human slavery a stinging blow, from which it was never to recover.

He had bruised the serpent's head,—albeit the blows he had received were his marks for the grave, for it has been announced by the telegrams that his physicians have pronounced that his death was superinduced by the blows he then received in the Senate Chamber at Washington, from which he had never wholly recovered. But this attempt to bring his valuable life to a speedy, if not immediate close was thwarted by a Divine Providence upon whose mission he had gone, and was preserved as "a burning and a shining light" to the nation.

He has been, as an orator and a scholar, a shining light in the councils of the nation, and from the lecturer's desk. The multitudes that have always gathered to hear him whenever it has been announced that Charles Sumner was to speak attest the attractiveness of the light of his profound, yet clear and brilliant, mind. But his power has shown itself as well in the spell with which he has held bound a listening Senate or a popular assembly. Scholarly attainments of a rare order are to be found in reading his written speeches, or in listening to the smooth, pleasant, yet deep and developing, sentences as they fell from his own classic lips. Indeed, there was a finish on everything that emanated from the man that at once bore the marks of genius and learning too.

And the unlearned, even, would feel, under the influence of his mind, that the light it produced was more than that of ordinary cultivation. The inability to measure arms with him in intellectual combats has had, probably, something to do with the cowardly resort to brute-force against the person of the man whose arguments could not be answered.

Wherever he has wrought in statecraft the shining light of a true statesman has fallen on all he has done. As Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate of the United States he has well earned the high esteem of the nation, for from that Committee the originations of measures have emanated that under less skillful hands would have driven the ship of state upon the threatening billows of a foreign war, or on a reef of national disgrace. The absence of all low political trickery from his measures or his manner of pressing them, show him in the light of a dignified statesman. He was too high to stoop down to the disgraceful work of hatching out corrupt jobs. The Nation's honor has received no violence from his hands. He remained pure surrounded by corrupting influences, and is therefore entitled to be called the nation's nobleman.

As the fearless, outspoken, uncompromising, undeviating, constant friend of the politically proscribed, and socially ostracised colored race of this country, "he was a burning and a shining light." When the colored people were in slavery, they had nothing with which they could purchase the advocacy of their rights against their cruel wrongs by such magnificent powers as those commanded by Charles Sumner.

Neither wealth, position, nor political preferment was at their command or disposal. But instead, rather, the alienation of all these was the threatened result of an espousal of the cause of the poor, despised and oppressed colored race. Negro worshiper and black republican were the euphemisms applied to whoever had the hardihood to allow himself to become the negro's friend. And the force of something harder than hard words was not unfrequently employed on the misguided man who would outrage American public sentiment by associating his name in the remotest manner with the interests of colored people. A friend in such a time as this was a friend indeed. And such a friend the colored people had in the United States Senator from Massachusetts, the Hon. Charles Sumner.

The marks of his cruel beating from the hands of the imperious and slavery-spoiled South Carolinian may be laid to our charge. Charles Sumner came between the negro and Brooks' blows; he received them in his person for our sake; he was wounded for us. Yet he did not desert us. Through all the subsequent struggles for our rights he has led the van. Having seen the race emancipated and clothed with civil rights, he advanced to their enfranchisement with equal political rights. These engrafted into the Constitution, he surveys the field and finds a supplementary Civil-Rights bill necessary to complete his work, and once more he is found in his place demanding of the nation through its National Legislature, equal rights for the colored people to the schools, in common, to public conveyances and public places of entertainment. If he has fallen before the victory is won, let us believe that his spirit, with that of John Brown's, is marching on to victory.

His practice was in perfect accord with his doctrine, and a colored gentleman could never be reminded that he was colored in the presence of Charles Sumner, either at his house or on the street, or anywhere that gentlemen meet.

Against an unreasonable social ostracism of the colored race, he has interposed his own noble example. He was for us a shining light in the great principles of the brotherhood of man, and the fatherhood of God.

Like no other of Massachusetts' worthy sons, we believe it may be said by Charles Sumner that he never hated any man because he was poor, or because he was black. A mind so richly endowed, and so highly cultivated,—a heart so pure and so free from guile, can be but illy spared from the ranks of the benefactors of their race. But the weary must have rest, and our Father in Heaven, without whose notice not a sparrow falleth to the ground, has relieved a faithful servant from earthly toils, has called home a son. He has gone with the grateful benedictions of a people whom he has helped to lift up and bless breathed upon his soul.

And with hearts too full to find adequate language to express their gratitude, we shall ever cherish his memory as a benefactor of our race.

O peaceful feet, O, restful hands,
Soft folded under coffin lids,
Beneath the daisy-sprinkled turf;
How sweet the rest that life forbids!
Rest, tired feet, your race is run;
Rest, weary hands, your work is done,
Above you violets bud and bloom,
And nestle in the pleasant grass;
And fleecy cloudlets floating by,
Drop tender shadows as they pass;
And grass, and bloom and cloudlets keep
Their sacred vigil o'er your sleep.
O gentle friend, if one shall come,
When I at last am laid to rest,
And murmur benedictions fond,
As these above my pulseless breast,
From out my dreamless sleep I'll wake
To smile with gladness for their sake.

NEWS PERSONALS.

John H. Lynde, proprietor of the Bangor (Me.) *Whig*, died at Savannah, Ga., on Thursday.

—Moiety Jayne was originally a photographer. This explains why he persists in taking the negative on the proposed repeal of the present laws.

—Thomas C. Connery, who, for three years past, has acted capably as managing editor of the New York *Herald*, is to leave for Europe in a few weeks to benefit his health. John Russell Young is to succeed him.

—The removals made by Collector Simmons, Thursday, have created some surprise among a class who had been told that Secretary Richardson had assured parties that no important changes would be made. The removal of Col. W. W. McKim, the brother-in-law of the Hon. A. H. Rice, indicates the policy that is to be pursued. On the whole, we are not disappointed. It gives a strong support to the statements regarding the interests which would be protected and the class of men who would have to walk the plank. For a time such tactics may be successful, but before this fight is over the result will show that civil-service principles will be sustained inside of the Republican party.—*Boston Journal.*

—The greatest tannery in the world is at Wilcox, in Elk county, Pa. Its owner is Jackson S. Schultz, the No Moiety candidate for President of the United States. The Republicans wanted a tanner for President and nominated Grant, who is acknowledged to have been a poor hand. Now let them take Schultz, who *is* a tanner and does business in the swamp.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

—Dr. Brown-Sequard, in his Lowell Institute course, a year ago, volunteered the interjected remark, in illustrating a point under treatment, that he never in his practice subjected a patient to a more terrible ordeal than he did Mr. Sumner, after his injury in the Senate Chamber, and he never saw the severest known treatment endured by any man with more unflinching nerve than by that Senator.—*Boston Journal.*

—Gen. McCutchins, the farmer candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket in New Hampshire, is not a Granger, and caused it to be understood before the election, that he did not believe in the Order. Possibly this may account, in part, at least, for the fact that he received less votes than his Democratic opponent.—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.*

—Samuel P. Cummings, the noted advocate of labor reform in Eastern Massachusetts and Chief of the Crispin Order, died of consumption, at his residence in Danvers, last week Monday night.

—The Hon. Mr. Robert Lowe, Home Secretary in the Gladstone Ministry, departed for a moment from the severity of his classical mind, and made a joke at the last Cabinet dinner he and his colleagues attended. It was somewhat solemn, but yet remarkable, coming from Mr. Lowe. He appealed to Premier Gladstone to be allowed, in the absence of any Bishop or Chaplain, to say grace, and taking the speechless amazement of his Chief for assent, he slowly said: "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die."

—A subscriber writes to know what that steeple on the new New York *Tribune* building is intended for. We supposed everybody knew; and, if there had been any reasonable ground for doubt about it, the editor would have explained it in his prospectus. It is simply an elevation of the ceiling of the editorial-room, to enable Whitelaw to keep his nose at the proper angle without running it out of doors.—*Washington Capital.*

—We regret to see that the Hon. Jasper D. Ward, member of Congress from Cook, has given up the idea of ever making a speech in Congress for the sake of "*quail*." The *Record* reports him as saying: "I have never made any [speeches] here, and I do not imagine I ever will. After the results I have seen befall those who have made speeches, I rather *quail* before the attempt. [Laughter.] We thought Jasper too able-bodied a man to give up without at least making a "feeble attempt."—*Ottawa (Ill.) Republican.*

—Senator Sumner was the son of Sheriff Charles P. Sumner, a well-known and respected citizen. He had two sisters, Mary and Julia, and three brothers, Albert, Henry, and George. The only survivor of these brothers and sisters is Julia, now Mrs. Dr. Hastings, a resident of California. Two of the brothers were lost at sea; one at the same time that Margaret Fuller Ossoli met her sad fate. George died in a hospital in this State, from softening of the brain. On the 17th of October, 1866, the Senator married Mrs. Alice Hooper, widow of William Sturgis Hooper, who was a son of the Hon. Samuel Hooper. Mrs. Hooper was a daughter of Jonathan Mason, Esq. The marriage ceremony was performed by the late Bishop Eastburn. On the 10th of May, 1873, a divorce was decreed between the parties by Judge Colt of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.—*Boston Journal.*

RAILROAD NEWS.

The New Iowa Railroad Law.

Reduction of Freight and Passenger Rates if It Is Enforced.

Annual Report of the Union Pacific Road.

THE IOWA RAILROAD LAW.

The Burlington (Ia.) *Hawk-Eye* states that the new Iowa Railroad law, "the Legislature not having directed otherwise, will, according to the Constitution of the State, go into operation on the 4th day of next July. With the exception of the schedule of rates and the classification of freights, the law is brief. The rates for freight are copied from a schedule prepared by the Illinois Commissioners for first-class roads in that State, and first-class roads in Iowa, which includes all the great East and West lines, will be permitted to charge 90 per cent of the rates laid down in this schedule.

"If this law shall be enforced, it will produce a very considerable reduction of both freight and passenger fares, as the following examples will show. On the B. & M. R. Road, from Burlington to stations west, the passenger rates now charged and those allowed by the law compare as follows:

	Present rate.	Law rate.
Mount Pleasant	$1.35	$ .84
Fairfield	2.25	1.50
Ottumwa	3.00	2.75
Albia	4.50	3.00
Red Oak	10.35	7.23
Council Bluffs	12.50	8.71

"Similar reductions will be made in freight rates. Thus, taking first-class freight, from Burlington west, per 100 pounds, they compare as follows:

	Present rate.	Law rate.
Mount Pleasant	25 cents	22 cents
Fairfield	40 cents	27 cents
Batavia	43 cents	29 cents
Ottumwa (nominal)	47 cents	32 cents
Albia	56 cents	37 cents
Chariton	65 cents	43 cents
Red Oak	100 cents	60 cents
Council Bluffs	100 cents	66 cents

"What effect this law may have, if any, on freights coming into or going out of the State, it is impossible now to tell. If the law should be applied to this inter-State commerce, present rates being charged between Chicago and Burlington, for example, and legal rates on the B. & M., some changes would be made, but not so material as those in reference to traffic wholly within the limits of the State. On first-class freight from Chicago to interior points, the aggregate will be somewhat less than now charged. Thus from Chicago to Red Oak the present rate is $1.30 per one hundred pounds; under the law it would be $1.19. To towns between this city and Red Oak the reduction generally would be still less, and to Mount Pleasant and some of the nearer stations the rates would be the same as they are now.

"On live stock, the rates to Chicago from the interior of the State might be somewhat increased. The present rate per car-load for hogs, from Burlington to Chicago, is $50. The rate is the same as this, also, from Mt. Pleasant and Fairfield. From Chariton to Chicago the present rate per car-load of hogs is $55. The rate from Chariton to Burlington under the law will be $24.38. The rate from Burlington to Chicago being $50, the new rate from Chariton to Chicago would be $74.38, against $55 now. The present rate from Red Oak to Chicago is $75 per car-load of hogs. The new rate from Red Oak to Burlington is $35; this added to $50 would make $85 as the rate from Red Oak to Chicago, against $75, as now charged.

"On wheat, the rates from Red Oak to Chicago, as given by the law to Burlington, and the rate hence, would be about the same as now. On corn, from Red Oak to Chicago, the present rate is 25 cents per hundred, equivalent to 14 cents a bushel. The rate under the law from Red Oak to Burlington, added to the rate from here to Chicago, makes 35¼ cents per hundred, or 20¼ cents per bushel.

"But as nearly four months elapse before the new law goes into operation, it is not worth while to speculate further as to its results at present. The railroad companies have not yet been heard from. Whether they will attempt in good faith to comply with the terms of the statute, or, ignoring it, test its validity in the courts, remains to be seen. The passage of such an act by the General Assembly marks the beginning of a new era in this State, and the developments under it will be watched with great interest."

THE UNION PACIFIC.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad, held at Boston last week, Vice-President Duff submitted the Annual Report for the year 1873, which contains the following valuable information:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

The business of the road shows a gratifying increase over the preceding year, both in passenger and freight transportation.

The gross earnings for the year were	$10,266,103.66
The operating expenses	4,974,861.02
The net earnings	$5,291,242.64

Compared with the year previous, there has been an increase in gross earnings of $1,373,498.13, being 15 44-100 per cent; an increase of operating expenses of $174,267.54, being 3 60-100 per cent; and an increase of net earnings of $1,199,210.59.

The ratio of expenses to net earnings has been decreased from 53 98-100 per cent to 48 46-100 per cent.

The passenger earnings amounted to	$3,897,394.42
Increase over the year previous	515,382.07

or a gain of 15 24-100 per cent.

PASSENGERS.

The following is a statement of the number of through and of way passengers, and of passengers carried one mile, during the year:

Number of through passengers	75,960
Number of way passengers	98,934
Total number of passengers carried one mile	95,709,054

Compared with the year previous there has been an increase of 9,906 in the total number of passengers, or 5 26-100 per cent, and of 15,045,183 passengers carried one mile, or 18 65-100 per cent.

The average rate per mile received from passengers was 4.08 cents, or 19-100 of a cent less per mile than was paid the year previous.

The freight earnings amounted to	$5,573,684.66
Increase over the year previous	805,234.93

or a gain of 16 9-10 per cent.

FREIGHT.

The following is a statement of the number of tons of through and of local commercial freight carried one mile:

Through freight, East bound, tons	35,648,446
Through freight, West bound, tons	61,642,961
Local freight, East bound	53,707,443
Local freight, West bound	72,462,792
Total tons	126,070,195

The increase over the year previous in through freight, East bound, was 14 4-10 per cent, and West bound was 17 3-10 per cent. In local freight the increase in East bound was 35 4-10 per cent, and West bound was 16 5-10 per cent. The average of total increase was 25 4-10 per cent.

The average rate per ton per mile of all freight transported over the road during the year was 2.17 cents, or a decrease in rates of 17-100 of 1 cent per ton per mile from the year previous.

OPERATING EXPENSES.

In the operating expenses for the year 1873 is included the cost of new rails for 60 miles of track, and of new cross-ties for 280 miles. Included also are the expenditures of $25,000 for filling trestle bridges with earth embankment; $74,000 for raising track to avoid obstructions from snow, and $222,000 paid for taxes.

The construction expenses for the year amounted to $123,060.13, which were incurred principally for rolling stock, the erection of snow-sheds and fences, and of buildings at Omaha for passenger depot and Company's offices.

ROLLING STOCK.

To provide for the business of the present year an increase in the rolling stock will be necessary. Ten new locomotives, weighing thirty-eight tons each, are under contract, to be delivered this season. Two hundred box-cars and 200 coal-cars are ordered to be built at the works of the Company at Omaha; and there will be required at least twelve additional passenger coaches. With these additions to the present equipment, the capacity of the rolling stock will be adequate to a business of $12,000,000 per annum. No addition will be required the present year to the car-shops and round-houses, or to the tools and stationary machinery.

The increase of 18 per cent in passenger mileage, and of 25 4-10 per cent in tonnage during the past year over the year preceding, was the result of the development of interests which are permanent and increasing in importance. The coal traffic has increased for the last two years at the average rate of 41 per cent per annum, and must continue to increase rapidly.

The transportation of bullion and of silver ore has increased for the last year over the year previous at the rate of 53 per cent and 154 per cent, respectively. On hay the increase was 70 per cent, and on merchandise 14 per cent. On coffee, wool and fresh fruit, the products of the Pacific Coast, the increase was 57 per cent, 28 per cent and 33 per cent, respectively.

DISCOVERIES.

In addition, there are interests as yet undeveloped, of great importance, which, at an early day, will contribute largely to the traffic of the road. One of the most important of these is iron ore, which is found in large quantities at various points near the line of railroad for a length of 800 miles. Repeated analyses show that the ore will flux readily, and is adapted to the manufacture of Bessemer steel, yielding in some instances 65 per cent of iron. An inexhaustible supply of soda has been found, near the line of road, that can be delivered on the Atlantic coast at prices to exclude the soda of importation, of which, during the year 1873, there were brought into this country 118,000 tons, valued at over $5,000,000. There appears no reason why, at an early day, the imported article should not be wholly excluded by the supply from the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

By a recent discovery it has been ascertained that where the railroad crosses Green River there is to be found an oil-bearing shale, similar in all respects to the shales of Scotland, from which were manufactured last year in that country over 30,000,000 gallons of oil. The Green River shale is found in strata 40 feet thick, above water level, and extends over a large area. Scientists and oil manufacturers, who have fully investigated the subject, agree in the opinion that lubricating and burning oils can be made from this shale at a cost not exceeding 12 cents per gallon. When it is considered that this oil may be delivered at any point in the country east of the Rocky Mountains at a price to compete with the lubricating oils of West Virginia, and that for the supply of lubricating and burning oils for the Pacific coast it will control the market, the importance of this discovery to the interests of the Union Pacific Railroad will readily be appreciated.

A discovery of sulphur has been made at a point 30 miles south of the railroad in Utah Territory. The deposit covers an area of over thirty acres, is of great depth, and is apparently inexhaustible. Being 85 per cent pure sulphur, it is the richest deposit of the kind in the known world. Last year 25,000 tons of sulphur were imported into this country and sold at a price which would warrant the transportation of this sulphur to the Atlantic coast in competition, while for all interior points in the country it will command the market and pay liberal rates to the Union Pacific Railroad for transportation. Other valuable minerals extensively used in the mechanic arts have been found near the line of railroad in extraordinary purity. Among these are plumbago, the sulphats of alumina, and the per oxide of manganese, 98 per cent pure.

DIRECTORS.

The following is a complete list of the newly-elected Directors of the road: Oliver Ames, of North Easton; John Duff, of Boston; Elisha Atkins, of Boston; Sidney Dillon, of New York; L. P. Morton, of New York; F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston; Benjamin E. Bates, of Boston; Oliver Ames, 2d, of North Easton; James D. Smith, of New York; Charles J. Osborn, of New York; George S. Scott, of New York; Samuel M. Mills, of New York; Jay Gould, of New York; E. H. Baker, of Boston; J. Richardson, of New York.

Messrs. Gould, Mills, Scott, Osborn, and Smith received each 299,403 votes, and all the others 215,753 each.

Mr. Jay Gould is reported to hold 130,000 shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock.

MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAW.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 15.—Gov. Davis, of Minnesota, has appointed ex-Gov. W. R. Marshall, of St. Paul, A. J. Edgerton, of Mantorville, and J. J. Randall, of Winona, members of the Board of Railroad Commissioners recently established by the Legislature. These Commissioners are authorized by law to fix a schedule of maximum rates for railroads in that State, which thereupon have all the authority of law, charges in excess being punished by heavy penalty.

A Coincidence.

The following is related by the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle*: "A schooner named in honor of the first man whoever dared to openly advocate, in the United States Senate, universal freedom to all men without regard to color, was an occasional vistant to this port for many years; she was generally fortunate, and the John P. Hale was considered a very 'lucky' vessel. On the day when the Senatorial pioneer of abolitionism breathed his last at Dover, and very nearly at the same hour, we are informed that the schooner John P. Hale went ashore on 'Norman's Woe,' a rock off Cape Ann, Mass., and was broken into fragments by the sea—the hero-philanthropist and the staunch little vessel bearing his name closing their career at the same time."

Demand and Supply.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig.

Whatever may be said concerning editorial blackguards and bullies, it is not to be forgotten that, if there were none to read their effusions, they would manifestly never be published; and, accordingly, we suppose that, so long as such institutions as gambling-hells, and dog-pits, and brothels are permitted to flourish, there will not be wanting a demand for papers of the flavor of the Chicago *Times*.

A Place to Be Visited

By city dealers in boots and shoes and by country merchants, is the wholesale house of G. S. Richardson & Co., Nos. 128 and 130 Franklin street, second floor. These gentlemen have always on hand a full supply of boots and shoes, which, as their expenses are light, they can sell at the lowest prices. Buyers should call on them before purchasing elsewhere.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—$10,000 IN SUMS OF $3,000 OR more on approved real estate. W. DICKINSON, 13 Oriental Building.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $3,000 AND UPwards on approved city real estate. BARKER & WAIT, 130 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERty, 2 to 5 years. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 9 Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc., at LASSEN'S, (late Jacobs') Private Loan Office, 177 Clark-st., up stairs, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty, in sums of $2,500 and upwards. Apply at UNION TRUST CO., 125 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, Singer machines, and other valuable collaterals; also $1,500 on city real estate for one year at 10 per cent. C. TUNNICLIFF, Loan Broker, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and vicinity; improved preferred. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$10,000—FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, UPON $50,000 worth of real estate and good manufacturing property within 50 miles of Chicago. Address C, Third National Bank, Chicago.

WANTED—GOOD APPLICATIONS FOR MONEY at a low rate of interest. A. M. HITT, 19 Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

9 PER CENT—MONEY ON GOOD CITY PROPERty at above rate; small sums; and Hyde Park improved at 10. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE, DRIVING, AND TRUCK-HORSES for sale at the Transit House stables, Union Stock-Yards. THOMAS EVERS.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE HORSE; TROTS IN 3 minutes; also, buggy and harness. Inquire at Room 61 Bryan Block at once.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO GOOD SECOND-HAND hacks; 2 six-seated open carriages, second-hand; 1 four-seated open carriage, second-hand; 4 top-buggies, second-hand. All in splendid condition. Will take the whole or part payment in good horses, if desired. Also wanted to buy a few first-class carriage-teams. Drovers will take notice that they will be accommodated here as cheap as at any other stable. Apply at Palmer House stable, 224 and 226 Wabash-av.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE—3 CAR-LOADS OF big draft-horses, fresh from Iowa. 235 State-st.

WANTED—200 CAVALRY HORSES, FROM 5 TO 8 years old; dark colors, and 15 hands high. M. C. WILBUR, 167 Michigan-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house; board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $3.50.

West Side.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT WITH board, an elegant front furnished or unfurnished alcove room; also other rooms en suite.

Hotels.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, 479, 481, AND 483 STATE st.—The best $3 per day house in Chicago. Good rooms, single or en suite, to permanent boarders at low prices. Day board, $6 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, CENTRAL LOcation; single pleasant room; few or no other boarders; state price per week; references exchanged. Address D 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE COPPER GENERATOR FOR soda-water, and three fountains. Inquire of PAUL ROUZE & CO., 24 North Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE, VERY CHEAP; a great bargain, on Madison-st., near Halsted. W. H. WOODBURY, 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DESKS, CHAIRS, STOVE, MATTING, etc. A complete office furniture, almost new, at a bargain. 130 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES TO ACT AS CANvassing agents, for city or country. A rare chance for steady and profitable employment. Call on or address V, Room 2, 113 West Madison-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m. and 3 and 5 p. m.

AGENTS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS—$3,000 A YEAR to such; no bummers or deadbeats need apply; we want only men of good address and business grit. Eureka Portable Table Co., 57 American Express Building.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF JOSEPH ADDIson, printer, formerly of Greenfield, Franklin County, Mass. He enlisted in the regular army, San Francisco, Cal., 1862, and was discharged from Patterson Park Hospital, Baltimore, Md., March 8, 1865. He was a private in Company C, First United States Cavalry. Any information whether dead or alive should be addressed to JAMES M. AMES, Greenfield, Franklin County, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

IF YOU HAVE HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ANY kind, sewing machines, pianos, or any kind of merchandise to dispose of, call at 43 Canal-st., before you sell.

MUSICAL.

A NICHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS cabinet organ in the market; price $50 and upward. Manufactory and salesroom 63 East Indiana-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A MANLY, QUIET BOY 8½ years old. Address, for three days, CHARLES EARLL, M. D., 138 South Halsted-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS, at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Canal-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—BY SNYDER & LEE, ROOM 14 NIXon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT house, on the corner of Prairie-av. and Twentieth-st., $28,000.

[illegible]

A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 130 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT, WITH 80x125 FT., No. 88 Ashland-av. [illegible] D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, with lot, on Buddenst., cheap, on monthly payments.

Cottage, No. 60 Alexander-st., on leased lot, to exchange for suburban lots.

Photograph gallery and fixtures for sale.

Rockford—House and quarter-acre of ground to exchange for city property.

A. M. HITT, 19 Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT DOUBLE RESIDENCE, with large grounds, on a strictly first-class street (West Side), at about $15,000 less than value of ground and cost of improvements. A residence worth from $10,000 to $15,000 in Chicago, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Evanston, or Kenwood, will be taken in part payment; 5 years' time on balance. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 130 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY—A TRACT OF LAND in 50 foot lots, fronting on Indiana and Prairie-avs., on 10 years' time, at 5 per cent, to parties who will build. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AND TO EXCHANGE—OVER 200 COTtages and fine residences, located in all portions of the city, at very favorable prices. J. G. HUBBAGH, 69 East Madison-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY—A 25-FOOT lot, two-story and basement brick house, swell front, in perfect order, modern improvements, including furnace, good barn; easy terms. Would sell furniture. Possession May 1. Inquire on premises, 437 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 112 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES and lots on South Side. JAMES B. GOODMAN & CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, one entire block of 30 lots in Davis' subdivision, fronting on Napoleon and Twenty-ninth-sts. Two 2-story and basement brick houses, with lot 75 feet front on Sangamon-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts. Two 2-story and basement dwellings in perfect repair on West Adams-st., near corner of Aberdeen. One acre of ground on Ogden-av., between Western and California-avs. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST. AND WESTERN-AV. —We have reduced the prices of the lots in the block southwest corner of Harrison and Western-av., and, in order to make rapid sales, will make favorable terms. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Might furnish a little to parties if required. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF TWENTY-ninth-st., east front, 75 feet front, full depth. Will sell in lots of 25 feet front, if desired, on easy terms. The most desirable lots for sale on the avenue. J. D. HARVEY, 114 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 7 SOUTH MAY-st., 2-story frame house with brick basement, 10 rooms, with all modern improvements. For particulars apply at 635 West Madison-st., until Wednesday evening.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER 80 ACRES FRONTING Central Park, and running from Madison-st. to Harrison, subdivided into blocks of 2½ acres each, at low figures and on easy terms. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES CORNER OF TAYLOR-ST. and California-av.; 5 acres in school section west of Central Park; 25 acres on Barry Point-road; 5 acres on Barry Point-road, adjoining Central Park; 10 acres corner Chicago-av. and Kedzie-av.; 20 acres on Crawford-av., in Assessor's Division. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST AND North Sides, on monthly payments to steady persons. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON MONTHly payments, 3 cottages and 1 two-story house, on Polk and Taylor-sts., between Western and Campbell-avs. Inquire on the premises of GEORGE CADWELL.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST.—LOT 50x80 FEET on Clark-st., near Ohio; party wall on one side; will be sold at a great bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—LEASE, NINETY-NINE years, 22x44 feet, east front, 25 feet north of Randolph-st., $1,200 per year for three years, and $1,500 per year for balance of term; no re-appraisals; three party walls. Can be improved at small expense ($7,000 or $8,000), so as to yield a large rental. Bonus required, only $8,500, if taken within three days. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE pieces of improved property in the burnt district in the South Division; well rented. Inquire of YOUNG & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON ROBEY-ST.; $15,000.

Hubbard-st., cottage and lot; $2,700.

Park-av., cottage, 10 rooms; $6,500.

West Adams-st., two-story house and ground lease, $2,000. Paying 20 per cent on value. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT $30 PER FOOT, TWO LOTS ON Michigan-av., and two on Indiana-av., near Forty-ninth-st. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE FOR SALE 30 HOUSES IN Evanston and North Evanston of from 5 to 10 rooms, which I have resolved to sell between this and the 1st of May at just what price I can get. The best offer takes them. Terms one-fifth cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments. I have no houses to rent. I have also a large number of lots which I can sell at such figures as no small dealer or commission man can afford to sell, for I will sell two blocks of from 5 to 10 acres (not in any "addition," but within 3 blocks of the depot in North Evanston), at far better figures than parties are buying large tracts for to subdivide. C. E. BROWNE, 108 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, FINE HOUSE ON lake shore at Kenwood, $15,000.

Fine house at Kenwood, $10,000.

House on Myrtle-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., $3,500.

House at Hyde Park, $12,000.

To rent fine double house, with all modern improvements, 92 Twenty-second-st.

BARKER & WAIT, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, NEAR NORMAL School, a nearly-new concrete cottage, on monthly payments. Sold cheap if taken this month. STORRS & WARE, 24 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—36 64-100 acres at Raymond-st. depot, near Morgan Park; subdivided into lots and plat recorded; streets thrown up; is offered for a short time at $1,000 per acre; a very fine investment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—30 OR 40 ACRES ON THE WEST branch of the South Branch of the Chicago River, in Sec. 31, 38, 13. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, LOTS 50x150 feet, only three blocks east of depot, for only little over half their value; an awful sacrifice for cash if purchased this week. T. A. COSGROVE, 134 Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON PROPER—ONE OF the choicest locations in the town, vacant lots 214 feet deep, with large oak trees; terms easy and prices low; beautiful surroundings, only 4 blocks from depot; you ought to see them. T. A. COSGROVE, 134 Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—50X200 FEET ON FORty-eighth-st., two blocks from station. Will be sold at a great bargain and on extremely easy terms if taken at once. The land is high and covered with young and thrifty trees. A beautiful grove lot. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY IN ORIGinal Evanston—200x350 feet, southeast corner of Lake and Hinman-aves.; first lots south of Congregational Church. Large house and lot, southwest corner of Lake and Hinman-aves. This property has a frontage of 190 feet on the public park, and is very choice. Prices and terms easy. MERRIL LADD, Evanston, or 134 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—I OFFER A RARE BARGAIN IN A strip of 7 acres centrally located in Evanston; will make an elegant home, or subdivided 1,300 front feet on an avenue 100 feet wide. Houses and lots in Evanston and North Evanston. HENRY M. KIDDER, Room 1, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD DWELLing, barn, and one acre of ground, in a pleasant suburban village near Chicago. Call on M. C. JOHNSON, 77 Clark-st., Room 7, or address JOHN NISH, Cary, McHenry County, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT $20 A FOOT—100-FOOT CORNER (150 feet deep) in Egandale, Hyde Park. EDW. F. SWEET, 3 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, W. ½ OF THE N. W. ¼ OF Sec. 20, Town 38, Range 14 East, near Morgan Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, southeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WINNETKA—GROVE LOTS, HIGHly located, high table land. Parties wishing to improve cannot do better than to call on and accompany GEO. McKINNEY, 173 East Madison-st., to this truly "Beautiful Land."

FOR SALE—IN AUSTIN, ON EASY TERMS, houses, lots, blocks, and acres. Austin has peculiar attractions, inviting every man who seeks a home, or to find an investment to purchase. W. E. WOODBURY, 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE TRACT AT EVANSTON suitable for immediate subdivision; will double present price in two years. For sale, at Evanston, corner lot with large trees, three blocks from depot, east and south fronts. Parcels, Evanston, cheap lots. Easy terms. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAINS AT ENGLEwood. Lots on yearly and monthly payments, between the Normal and High Schools, convenient to all of the depots. Excellent location. SPOFFORD, BYRNE & DRAKE, 145 Clark-st., Room 4, and Maroney's Block, Englewood, Room 1.

FOR SALE—OUR MR. GARLICK IS PERSONALly interested in Lawndale and can offer bargains and furnish information as to this delightful suburb. WILLISTON & GARLICK, Room 12, Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, in N. E. ¼ Sec. 7. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN MAY BE HAD IN a fine 10-acre piece for subdivision, near Humboldt Park. G. B. GRIFFIN, 125 Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I OFFER FOR SALE FOR A FEW days, at a bargain, my fruit farm at St. Joe, Mich., one of the best in the State, completely set with all the choicest kinds of fruit, and all in a fine, healthy condition; will pay for itself in three years, and is a rare opportunity. Address W. H. WELLS, 48 and 50 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES AND LOTS IN DEtroit, Mich., or exchange for one house and lot in Chicago. Address C. W. WESTON, No. 132 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AND TO EXCHANGE—GREAT VAriety of improved farms, stock, grain, or fruit, in all the desired States; also large tracts of prairie, timber, and mineral lands. J. G. HUBBAGH, 69 East Madison-st., Room 13.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY CASH CUSTOMER—A HOUSE AND lot on State-st., north of Thirtieth and south of Harrison-sts. Address L 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—I AM REQUESTED BY FRIENDS wanting to buy, to find: A cottage, pleasant locality, $1,000 to $4,000; 1 brick house, cor near Jefferson Park; also nice frame house, good locality, about $4,000. Owners willing to sell at fair figures, I can do something for you. H. A. OSBORN, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY J. M. MARSHALL, 97 South Clark-st.

[illegible]

With possession May 1, next.

J. M. MARSHALL, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT TWO-STORY AND BASEment marble-front dwelling-houses in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macalester-place); 11 rooms each, finished in best manner, with all modern improvements; brick barns, etc. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 113 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 WEST Madison-st., corner Peoria—A cottage, and several separate floors in dwellings, all in good order and centrally located. Low rent to good tenants.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY HOUSE WITH 11 ROOMS and barn; very reasonable. Inquire at 437 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES—48 EAST LAKE-ST., ENTIRE building.

201 South Clark-st., from May 1, 1874.

205 South Clark-st., from May 1, 1874.

207 South Clark-st., from May 1, 1874.

Also, offices in Reaper, Kentucky, Speed, and Bigelow Blocks.

Also, at 127, 128 and 130, 135 and 155 South Clark-st.

J. M. MARSHALL, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A STORE IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, West Madison-st. (business centre of the West Side), 25x70, height of ceiling 14 feet, suitable for any first-class business; from May 1. Rent cheap to the right party. First-class tenant more desirable than high rent. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN A VERY PLEASANT first-class office. Terms moderate to the right party. Apply at Room 27 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—BRICK AND STONE STORE NO. 4 East Washington-st., 3 tiers of vaults, good light, iron shutters, elevators, etc.; suitable for jobbing or manufacturing; possession March 1. Apply to ELY & CO., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st., between 10 and 12 a. m., or 3 and 6 p. m.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 124 WEST MADISON-ST., near Halsted; A 1 location. D. COLE & SON, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NEW STORE, WELL LOCATED FOR retail dry goods and notions. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st., corner Peoria-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES SUITABLE FOR BROKERS, lawyers, railroad and other corporations, in Fullerton Block, 94 Dearborn-st. A few still vacant which will be rented at moderate rates. A fire-proof vault with each suite. Apply at Room 4, in the building.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE ON Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st., full of boarders; will sell furniture cheap; rent $75 per month to May 1, 1875. G. W. MOULTON, 143 and 144 Dearborn-st., Office 8.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT POWER. Inquire of HENRY DISSTON & SON, Randolph and Market-sts.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM-POWER, second floor, 40x125; steam elevator; Also, other room in same building. Inquire at HARRIS' Safe Manufactory, 59 and 61 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND FOUR LOFTS, DImensions 50x150 ft., in new building Nos. 154 and 156 State-st., opposite the Palmer House. These lofts are especially attractive, having excellent light on three sides, and being provided with an elevator, water, etc. Apply on the premises of A. J. NUTTING.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—THE NICE 10-ROOM HOUSE NO. 683 West Madison-st.; rent low to a good party; immediate possession. Apply at W. H. THOMPSON'S office, No. 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 460 BUTTERFIELD-ST.—SECOND floor.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, BY the day, week, or month; cheapest rent in the city. At the St. Julian European Hotel, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 3 ROOMS IN THOMPson's Block, corner of Sangamon-st., suitable for a dentist's or doctor's office, from May 1, by WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—IN BRICK BUILDING, JUST FINISHed, on the corner of Ogden-av. and Jackson-st., several flats of 2, 3, and 4 rooms; also store next to corner, suitable for any first-class business. Apply up-stairs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR light housekeeping, at 161 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, A PLEASANT small or cottage house, east of State and north of Thirty-fifth-sts.; must have water, gas, bath-room, &c.; will pay about $35 per month promptly in advance. Address, stating location and rent, X X 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES CENTRALly located; we have good tenants wanting them. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Block, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, OR part of a house, for a family of two. West Side preferred. Must be convenient to cars. Address V 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SIDE, A neat furnished house, for 6 or 12 months. Address, stating terms, V 40, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIRDS—BIRDS—HENRY KESTNER, IMPORTER and dealer in Hartz Mountain canaries, singing nightingales, and other German singing birds. Cages and seeds on hand. 16 North Wells-st., near the bridge.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 398 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets, old books, rags, metals, and bottles, at PETTIBONE'S, 266, 268, and 270 Fifth-av.; goods called for free of charge in all parts of the city.

COUNTRY LUMBER-YARD WANTED. WILL PAY cash for a good business in a lively growing town. Address JOHN W. MOORE, Muncie, Ill.

NOTICE—THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, HAVing remained in store ten months, will be sold for charges after thirty days from the following date, at Warehouse Nos. 245 and 247 Michigan-st.: One oil press, fixtures, &c., consigned to J. M. Stanley. O. M. HARRIS, Proprietor. Chicago, Feb. 26, 1874.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, MAGAzines, and music, in any quantity. Call or address CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 216 E. Madison, S. of Franklin.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 357 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—NO. 1 RETAIL HARDWARE stock for inside or suburban property, improved or unimproved.

Washington Heights lots and Central Park lots to exchange for residence on West Side.

Hotel, furniture, and lease to exchange for personal property.

80 acres of good Iowa land in Jones County to exchange for suburban lots free from incumbrance.

A. M. HITT, 19 Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—200 FEET SOUTHWEST CORNER Forty-first-st., and Michigan-av., want city improved or suburban acres.

160-acre farm, all under high state of cultivation on I. C. R. R., close to village of 1,500 inhabitants; will exchange for Chicago improved or suburban acres.

One fine cottage and choice good lots at Englewood to exchange for a good farm. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 200 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—I WILL EXCHANGE REAL ESTATE in Evanston at cash figures for lumber, brick, mantle materials, furniture, carpetings, &c.; or I will trade a good family horse and new top-buggy; or horses and good family carriage for any of the articles named. C. E. BROWNE, Room 3, 108 Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE—UNINCUMBERED SOUTH PARK and inside business property and loans for good incumbered property. E. OBOURMAN, Room 12, 69 Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

ONE IMPROVED SINGER, ONE HOWE, AND TWO Grover & Baker machines, like improved, in perfect order, for sale below half price. 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERS, 244 SOUTH Halsted-st., City Agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired. Open evenings.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT HAS HAD EXperience as a bookkeeper, and understands the principles of double-entry bookkeeping. Address, with reference, stating salary desired, R, care of Taylor's Advertising Agency, 3 Tribune Building.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY-CLERK at 270 Wabash-av. D. WEBSTER & CO.

WANTED—3 YOUNG MEN IN A WHOLESALE, commission grocery, about 18 miles west of Chicago who can speak the German and Polish languages preferred, and who are willing to work and make themselves generally useful, and who are acquainted with the business; no high-toned gents wanted. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock on Wednesday, March 18, to H. A. BOGARDUS & CO., 186 South Water-st., Chicago.

Trades.

WANTED—PLANING-MILL MAN—A MAN WHO understands running and keeping in order a matcher, surfacer, resawer, and moulder can have steady work at $2.50 to $3 per day. Address MASON & FLANTS, Joliet, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES. One that can ride well. M. C. WILBUR, 167 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED — FIVE FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS, three for country routes, two for permanent location. None but first-class need apply. JAMES SUTTON & CO., "The Aldine," 96 Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN CAN FIND STEADY employment by applying to KELLY & HOWISON, 280 South Clark-st. No capital, but good references required.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG. ONE man orders 2,500 boxes, and says he can sell 500 per week. State and county rights now ready. Call at once and secure an agency. Chang-Chang Mfg. Co., 90 East Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED ENGLISH, GERMAN, and Norwegian canvassers by the VICTOR SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, 201 West Madison-st. Liberal salary or commission to good men.

WANTED—MEN MAKE $5 TO $8 A DAY SELLING our staple article for family use; profits 300 per cent; $5 to $10 capital. Send stamp for sample, or call. HAY & CO., 101 East Randolph-st., Room 13, Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL SPOOL-HOLDER AND threader, knife-sharpeners, 20 patented articles. Pays every one. American Novelty Company. 113 East Madison-st., Room 23.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE LITERARY GENtlemen with means and business tact, to engage in something highly creditable and remunerative. A rare opportunity. Address V 89, Tribune office, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY COOK IN A SMALL restaurant, at 599 State-st. One having some experience in the business preferred.

WANTED—AT MME. ROSSAK'S VIENNA COFfee Room, 138 South Monroe-st., an English speaking German girl.

Nurses.

WANTED—A CHEERFUL, WILLING GIRL OF experience, fond of children, to assist in nursery and to sew or do light house work. Apply at 147 LaSalle-st., Room 1, Major Block, to-day and Tuesday, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock p. m.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at MRS. DUSKE'S office, No. 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SCANDInavian drug clerk; has had 5 years' experience in this country; speaks English well; city preferred. Address WALTIMORE JOHNSANS, Whitehall, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation as bookkeeper, corresponding clerk, or agent. Address H. F. C., P. O. Box 303.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKS OPENED AND closed; complicated accounts adjusted; work requiring an expert solicited by WEED & TUCKER, Room 18, 138 East Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A clothing or dry goods house; has 5 years' experience. Can give good references. Address Q 60, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERman gardener who has been in this country about one year and speaks some English. Good references. Address R. UTTENWEILER, 20 Sherman-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED traveling salesman will take a line of samples of dry or fancy goods, on commission or otherwise, for a good reliable house. Ample references. Address N 70, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or general housework in small private family. Call, for two days, at 63 Myrick-av., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one to cook, wash, and iron; the other to do up-stairs work; can furnish the best of references. Call Monday at 290 Sedgwick-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN lady as seamstress in a private family. References given, if required. Address SEAMSTRESS, 228 Cottage Grove-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WANTED EVERYBODY to know that the best place to get girls for any situation is at the Star Employment Office, 138 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. BATES, NO. 8 Peck-court, still continues the business of supplying servants to the ladies of Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A THOROUGHLY-BUILT AND WELL-APPOINTed saw-mill, with planer and matcher and siding machine, located at an excellent point of business, is for sale at a bargain. A stock of logs for 1874 already in. Capacity of mill per day of ten hours, 30,000 feet of lumber, 30,000 shingles, and 10,000 lath. For particulars, address JACOB HOUGHTON, Michigamme, Marquette Co., Mich., or JAMES ROOD, No. 9 Metropolitan Block, city.

A VERY VALUABLE NEW PATENT INVENTION of improvement in washing machines for sale. Inquire at No. 369 Division-st., North Chicago.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED SALOON AND TWO BILliard tables, for sale on the South Side, doing a first-class business, for cash; reason, other business. E. D. REINERS, State-st., corner of Twenty-second.

AN ENERGETIC MAN, WITH A SMALL CAPItal, to engage in a strictly first-class, profitable office business; no risk; good will represented. Apply at 68 Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

A GOOD LIVE MAN, WITH SMALL CAPITAL, can find a first-class chance to go into a legitimate and profitable manufacturing and wholesale business by calling on C. JEROME, 175 Clark-st. None but those meaning business need apply. This is no humbug.

ASSORTED STOCK OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE for sale cheap for cash; will exchange some for a good refrigerator. FOOTE, 133 Washington-st., basement.

A STEAM FLOURING-MILL, WITH FOUR RUN of stone and the latest improvements, will be sold on easy terms, or will sell or rent a half interest. If desired, a good dwelling and 25 acres of land will be sold with the mill. Apply on the premises to T. ALSOP, Elkhart, Ill.

A VINEGAR FACTORY FOR SALE CHEAP. The only factory in a city that has 25,000 inhabitants. Address Post-Office Box 605, Burlington, Iowa.

A STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE AT A bargain, at Springfield, Ill., in good order, well located, and with a good trade. Apply to REA & COATES, Real Estate Agents, 183 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING PRACTICE, OFFICE fixtures, horse and carriage, in a good location. Inquire of DR. D. NEWELL, Pecatonica, Ill.

NEWS DEPOT, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO, and cigar and notion store for sale; best location on West Side; now is a good time for a good stand; doing a good cash business. Reason for selling will be given. Inquire at 321 West Chicago-av., corner of Milwaukee-av.

OUR STORE AND STOCK OF GENERAL MERchandise at West Dayton, Webster County, Iowa, for sale. First-class location for country store. West Dayton, 18 miles from the C. & N. W. R. R. and 12 miles from D. V. R. R., is in the centre of a thickly-settled and improving farming country. Sales average for the last five years $13,000 per annum. Stock at present nearly all staples. For terms, etc., inquire of H. F. VORE, with Stettauer Bros. & Co., 146 and 148 Madison-st., or address OTTO LOBECK & SON, West Dayton, Iowa.

TO LUMBERMEN — THE BEST OPENING IN the State. Yard for rent in large town. Only one competitor. LODGE BROS., Paris, Ill.

THAT PROSPEROUS DRY-GOODS AND FANCY business of 149 Twenty-second-st. is for sale. Capital required, $3,000 or $4,000.

THE FURNITURE AND A 5-YEARS' LEASE OF Brown's Hotel, in Cedar Rapids, for sale; doing a first-class business, and will be sold cheap to good parties; 45 to 75 arrivals per day.

WATCHMAKERS, A RARE CHANCE. I WILL sell my stock and fixtures, amounting to $1,600, at a bargain for cash. All goods new and salable. It is a splendid opening. Reason for selling, going into other business. For particulars address E. W. KLINE, Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill.

WANTED—SOME LIBERAL-MINDED CAPITAList to invest from $20,000 to $25,000 in a legitimate enterprise which will pay big. Information may be received through KAUFMANN & COLLOT'S Advertising Agency, northeast corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH SOME capital to take the interest of retiring partner in foundry. MEARS & CO., 200 LaSalle-st.

$500 BUYS AN INTEREST IN A NICE, GENTEEL business, established 6 years, paying $200 per month; $1,500 stock on hand. 149 LaSalle-st., Room 20.

$3,000 — RARE BUSINESS CHANCE — FOR sale a large and well established real estate business connected with a State agency for one of the most popular life insurance companies in the country. Parties desiring a large income from a small capital, with no risk, having money and meaning business, can address HENRY HATTER, Clapboard Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A LIVE MAN with a few hundred dollars to take a half interest in a well-established cash business, that pays enough to support two families and can be rapidly increased. Call or address 121 South Clark-st., Room 21.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT TO HEAR FROM A good man with $2,000 cash, willing to work and take half interest in retail all cash business established three years. Reference exchanged. Address H 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 IN A SOUND, reliable, and profitable cash business, so permanent as the growth of the city, and without competition. An acceptable person will be intrusted with the management of the business, receiving a salary in addition to a liberal share of the profits. Satisfactory references will be given and required. Parties desiring an interview will please send name and address to SOLIDITY, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$800 TO $900 TO INVEST IN the business will buy a half interest in a well-established confectionery, bakery, and ice-cream stand; in the right man, this is a good opportunity. This is a business chance worthy of investigation. Call at once at the store, 322 Wabash-av., corner Harmon-court.

THE DEAD STATESMAN.

The Remains of Senator Sumner Lying in State at Boston.

Preparations for the Funeral To-Day.

Text of a Private Letter Written by Mr. Sumner in March, 1873.

His Sentiments in Connection with the Battle-Flag Resolution.

THE DAY IN BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, March 15.—It has been a bright, sunshiny day, and yet the universal sorrow seems to weigh upon all. The streets were less crowded and the passers-by less boisterous than usual. All the large dry goods houses, the carpet dealers, and indeed all the leading merchants, will not open their stores at all to-morrow. The dry goods houses have draped their windows magnificently. One store has the finest black and white corded silks hung in the windows, regardless of their cost, and has thus exposed over $10,000 worth of goods. There are hundreds of large portraits all over the city wreathed with smilax, and hung with crape. All the decorations are remarkable for their elegance, simplicity, and good taste.

THE CENTRE OF INTEREST

to-day was the Doric Hall, where the body was lying in state. Never before did such a throng press its portals as to-day. The gates were opened at 9 o'clock, and hundreds were there waiting at that hour. Before 10 o'clock there were 5,000 people there, and from that hour until 6 o'clock the people flocked up the long flight of steps through the hall, and out by the rear doors. The hall was very heavily hung with black, with hardly a shade of white to relieve it, except the Doric pillars.

Every one as he entered turned to the marble bust of Sumner, which stood in a niche surrounded with the tattered ensigns of the war, and facing that of Lincoln, on the opposite side of the hall, with a similar border of tattered, shot-torn, and shell-burnt flags. At the head of

THE CATAFALQUE

were the rest of these relics of the rebellion looking down on the burial stones of the Washington family, which were given by Earl Spencer to Mr. Sumner, and by him presented to the State.

THE CROWD

comprised all sorts and conditions of people, and had the city police, instead of the State officers, had control there would have been no trouble at all. The State officers were arrogant and irritating, however, and the result was a jam, out of which women were constantly carried in a fainting condition. For two hours none but women were allowed to pass, and all that time the men waited and waited for a chance that never came. Once inside, there was nothing but the decorations and the catafalque to be seen. The coffin was raised so high that had the lid been removed it would have been impossible to see the face.

Since the great fire nothing has furnished so general a

TOPIC FOR THE PULPITS.

There were few ministers who did not make allusion to Mr. Sumner in their sermons, those who did not generally belonging to denominations in which it is a custom never to allude to any passing event of the day, however great it may be. There were few prominent clergymen, however, who did not take the opportunity to hold up the lesson of a great and noble life as an example to be followed by all. In the speeches of the past few days many incidents of Mr. Sumner's life have been brought to light, many of them of much interest, which will prove valuable contributions to his biography. The sermons of to-day were of special importance in this regard, as a large number of our Boston ministers were personally acquainted with Mr. Sumner, and naturally in the course of their sermons related such incidents as had come under their observation to illustrate prominent traits of the great statesman's character. The popular clergymen preached to immense congregations, and at all the churches were larger audiences than usual. Many were draped and festooned with mourning.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE'S CHURCH

was very largely attended. The pulpit was draped with purple cloth, and in front was a bust of Mr. Sumner surmounted by a wreath. Mr. Clarke being unable to speak, his sermon was read. He said: "Mr. Sumner was a statesman, not a politician; and he did not look at the great questions which he had to solve from merely a party point of view. He tried to get all the light which history or political economy could give, and, now that he is gone, and people speak of his successor, why do they wish to send a mere politician, when a man of practical good sense, great powers of business, and sterling integrity is so much needed." . . . . . "At one time, when Mr. Sumner was suffering from the blows of Brooks, he felt that his career was ended, and all was over. Taking a volume from the table he opened at Milton's sonnet on his own blindness. Reading this the words seemed to leap two centuries and bring consolation to another man stricken in the fight for liberty."

THE REV. J. F. W. WARE

said: "In these days, had he nothing but that character he had, we could ill spare him, so rare in high and responsible places is that. Of the great men of the Republic whom I recall as followed to their graves by a nation's honors, I think of no one his equal in the loftiest elements of character."

At the funeral to-morrow, the regular Kings Chapel burial service will be used, and there will be neither sermon nor address. The regular choir of the church will furnish the music.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

BOSTON, March 15.—The Committee having in charge the arrangements for the funeral of Mr. Sumner found to-day that the face had changed greatly, and decided not to open the coffin.

Fully 14,500 persons passed through Doric Hall to view the casket decorations and floral tributes, which were most elaborate and numerous.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

MR. SUMNER TO A GENTLEMAN IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 15.—The Springfield *Republican* to-morrow will print a letter from Mr. Sumner to a personal friend in this city, dated March 20, 1873, in which, after alluding to his sickness, which he says "goes back in its origin to injuries received seventeen years ago," he speaks as follows of his "Battle-flag bill:"

It seems to me unjust and hard to understand that my bill can be called hostile to soldiers or to the President, when it was introduced by me May 8, 1862, and then again Feb. 27, 1865; and when it has been commended by Gen. Scott, Gen. Robert Anderson, and Gen. Thomas, all good and true soldiers. If persons would only consider candidly my original convictions on this question, they would see how natural and inevitable has been my conduct. As if, in such a matter, I could have hostility or spite to anybody! I am a public servant, and never was I moved by a purer sense of duty than in this bill, all of which will be seen at last. Meanwhile men will flounder in misconception and misrepresentation to be regretted in a day of light. Sincerely yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

IN MEMORIAM.

CINCINNATI, O., March 15.—The colored people hold a mass-meeting to-morrow night, to express respect to the memory of Senator Sumner, at which, among those engaged to speak, are the Hon. Stanley Matthews, the Rev. C. B. Boynton, and the Hon. S. F. Hunt.

IN TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., March 15.—The colored people of this city to-day held a meeting to give expression to their sorrow for the loss of their great champion, Senator Sumner. Eulogies were pronounced upon his character, and poems read by colored men, all of a fair degree of literary merit and expressive of the deepest gratitude for the great service rendered their race by the deceased Senator.

IN DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, March 15.—General sermons were preached in this city to-day on Mr. Sumner's death, notably one this evening at the Congregational Church by the Rev. Dr. Eddy, to a very large congregation.

To-morrow night the colored people of this city hold a public meeting to take action in regard to the matter.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The colored citizens united this morning at the church of the Rev. H. Garnett in memorial services in remembrance of Charles Sumner. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

A SERMON BY MR. BEECHER.

NEW YORK, March 15.—At Plymouth Church this evening, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an eloquent oration on the life and character of Charles Sumner, taking for his text the 26th verse of the 1st chapter of Isaiah: "And I will restore thy judges as at the first, and thy councillors as at the beginning; afterwards thou shalt be called the City of Righteousness." He said the character of Sumner was not that of a genius; his greatness lay in the comprehensiveness of his education and his high moral principle. Like John Brown and Abraham Lincoln, he was a martyr to freedom. His memory would be cherished in the hearts of the colored race to the end of time, and his life ought to be held up as a bright example to the youth of our country, especially at this time, when corruption is so universal.

SOUR MEATS.

Report from the Packers and Brokers of Chicago.

Another from the Provision-Dealers of Baltimore.

Slight Difference of Opinion.

REPORT OF THE CHICAGO INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

CHICAGO, March 14, 1874.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pork-Packers' Association:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the matter of the communication published in THE TRIBUNE of the 7th inst. for investigation, having given the matter due attention, beg leave to report that they have called upon Mr. Cowan, the author of the article referred to, and heard his statements to the following effect: That, in writing the aforesaid article, he did not intend to state, or to insinuate, that there was now, or ever had been, any collusion between the packers, brokers, or inspectors, to wrong or defraud anybody; and, furthermore, that he had no idea that any such collusion had ever existed, but blames the system of inspection rather than any individual.

Your Committee, being of the opinion that the above statements so qualified the character of the article referred to as to remove the most offensive features, would respectfully recommend your acceptance of this report, and the discharge of the Committee. Very respectfully,

JAMES TURNER, Chairman.

[NOTE.—What Mr. Cowan really said was this: "Mr. Cowan acknowledges to having written the article in THE TRIBUNE of the 7th inst. He intended to charge no man individually with fraud. He stated what he believed to be the facts. He drew conclusions, and if, by implication, any man feels himself charged, Mr. Cowan deeply regrets it."]

VIEWS OF THE PROVISION-DEALERS OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 12, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The undersigned, provision-dealers, having read the article in your issue of 7th March, signed "A Sufferer," fully confirm by our experience the statement made by the author, so far as relates to damaged meats.

(Signed)

H. G. Vickery,	Jenkins & Chandler,
J. G. Harvey & Co.,	Armstrong & Hopkins,
Cassara Bros.,	Oakford & Norris,
Oakford & Co.,	Smith & Nicodemus,
Geo. Cassara & Co.,	Black & Krebs,
G. Cassara & Son,	P. T. George & Co.

A CORRECTION.

CHICAGO, March 14, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the article on sour meats in to-day's TRIBUNE I am represented as having spoken to your reporter about the crowding and sending out of green meats, and predicting thereby the ruin of Chicago. I deny having said anything to the reporter of anything but my own particular business—not mentioning anything at all relative to anything outside of it, nor do I pretend to comment on the way the other Chicago packers do their business. In justice to myself you will please insert this, and oblige

WM. FLANAGAN.

CURRENT COMMENT.

From the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Commercial.

A few days ago, a Chicago provision-dealer charged, through the columns of one of the papers of that city, that much of the meat packed in that market was unfit for shipment, notwithstanding that every consignment is accompanied by a certificate of inspection which amounts to a guarantee on the part of the Board of Trade that the same was in a sound condition. The publication of the charge created a great commotion among the Board, and a committee was appointed to ascertain who was the author, and bring him before the Board to apologize. No difficulty was experienced in making the discovery, or in getting him to present himself before their High Mightinesses; but instead of retracting his statement, as he was expected to do, he adhered to it inflexibly, insisting that he had told nothing but the truth. And now they are worrying themselves over the injuries which these revelations are likely to work to the packing-trade of that city. It seems very hard for the average Chicago trader to comprehend the fact that honesty is really the best policy.

From the Burlington (Ia.) Hawkeye.

Some little excitement was occasioned among the provision men of Chicago by an article which appeared in THE TRIBUNE on Saturday last, in which the writer charged that brokers had been buying up soured and rotten meats and selling them to customers, and that packers were equally guilty in the business. A meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce Monday afternoon, and the matter thoroughly discussed by the provision men, who were very indignant because Mr. White, editor of THE TRIBUNE, at first refused to give the name of the writer of the obnoxious article. During the discussion, which was very heated, Mr. Ranney stated that he believed some of the obnoxious statements might be true, as it was a pretty common story that some classes of pork were so badly made up there was no market for them in the Regular Board,—an assertion which could be proved by some of the most responsible packers in the city; and the fact that there was some truth in what THE TRIBUNE writer had put forward could not be altered in the public mind. The name of the author of the charges was finally obtained from Mr. White, and the members of the Chicago Provision and Packing Company expressed their determination to make a thorough investigation of the matter, and see who was to blame for soured meats received by Eastern houses from Chicago dealers, if any such had been received.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

Quite a flurry has been excited in the Chicago provision-trade by allegations published in THE TRIBUNE from a local dealer to the effect that numerous complaints are made by Eastern buyers with regard to the damaged meats shipped them during the season of winter packing. It is charged that dissatisfaction exists among the customers of Chicago to an extent never equaled before; and the St. Louis papers, taking advantage of this opportunity to harass the great rival of their city, gravely assure the world at large that there is no occasion for surprise in this matter, and that winter pork-packing in so frigid a latitude as that of the Lake City cannot possibly be made an entire success,—at least for dry meats. They argue that the temperature is so low there that meats will not "take the salt" for months together; that meats packed in Chicago will be no better than "green" after lying in salt a month or more; and that, when they are shipped to distant points, the salt is shaken off while the meats are still uncured, and disastrous results follow in the first warm spell of weather.

The discovery of a traitor in the camp threw the Chicago packers and brokers into a decided excitement, and several meetings have been held to consider the matter, before one of which THE TRIBUNE's essayist appeared on the defensive. The meetings have been stormy and boisterous enough, but the culprit has not been dismayed by the threatening attitude of his inquisitors, and continues to demand investigation, instead of bluster, at the hands of the provision trade. . . .

Now all this would seem to awaken suspicions in the minds of the readers of the *Courier-Journal*, in connection with other evidence to the same effect recently published in its columns, that Chicago's ambition in the last season, to paraphrase Iago, has been to make meats, soundly if she could, but, if not, at all events to make meats.

POT-LUCK INSPECTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I did not think I would again appear before your readers in this discussion as between packers, inspectors, and brokers, but Mr. Campbell, Board of Trade Inspector, in his communication of the 13th in your paper, points so directly at me as buying shoulders in open market, "the whereabouts of which I knew nothing," &c., that I feel it my duty to reply; and just here I will say, I never bought a shoulder on call in my life, and if I had, I should expect to get just as good as if bought privately; and this the rules of our Board entitles me to. I have bought mess pork, lard, and perhaps sides, but never "shoulders, hams, and joints," as one factious broker expresses it. Mr. C. points to *his* deputies as being exceptional. *Perhaps* they are, and so all other Chief-Inspectors claim. But I know this, that to-day there is not a Board of Trade Inspector that is not afraid his head will come off if he offend any of the great packers of Chicago. I have had my own private inspector ordered out of a packing-house, because he was, as they said, *too particular*, and was accused of not knowing his business, etc. Why too particular? Because he could not be forced into taking what he knew I had not bought, and what would not suit my trade. He had no ax to grind with the packer. Here my theory comes in, to make Inspectors give heavy bonds. I propose to have but one General Inspector, he to be guaranteed such a salary that he will fear neither packer, broker, nor dealer (I understand Mr. Campbell's inspection fees amounted to over $12,000 last season), and this Chief Inspector to hold himself responsible for his own and the acts of his Deputies.

Next, let the Pork-Packers' Association and Board of Trade adopt Mr. Campbell's suggestion that, when a pile of meat shows 25 per cent or more damaged, reject it and require another pile. This rule was adopted by the National Pork-Packers' Association, but Chicago ignored the whole action of that National Association. Perhaps she had a right to do so in many particulars, inasmuch as she packs about one-third of the hogs cut in the West, and should dictate, and not be dictated to by any small or outside points (New York not excepted), so long as she does right, and no longer.

Inspectors have told me that they accepted meats from the packers and sellers, when in their own belief they would not turn out right in a month after, but they could not reject them because they were not actually bad then. If they had rejected the meat, the Provision Committee would have been called, and in all probability passed it. Now, I ask, what right has the Inspector to give the benefit of his doubt to the seller whether he be packer or not? Why jeopardize my interest, when I employ him, simply to get his inspection fee, by putting meats on me that he had the least doubt about? I should have the benefit of that doubt, not the seller. But no; that benefit is given to the packer, or seller, as hundreds of thousands of pounds of shoulders, now in the Dock Company's house, inspected by these wise Inspectors a month since as "all sound, merchantable, etc.," now all tainted, will attest. The packer is to be censured for his careless cure, which has been his loss to a certain extent, and would have been far greater, had the Inspector done his duty to the buyer. Any packer, who will dismiss an Inspector for being too particular, knows his cure will not bear proper inspection. Now a little information Mr. Campbell vouchsafes to give to the brokers, for I suppose he thinks us fit subjects for his instructions:

Brokers would do well to remember that, though meats may be "regular" when passed by an Inspector, still some lots are very much superior to others in cut and quality, though bought and sold at the same contract price, and I respectfully submit that they should not always buy on an open market product, especially shoulders, the whereabouts of which they know not, leaving the Inspector to take pot luck, and very often accept an article the consignee does not want. This last I commend to the attention of George the Second, who talks $50,000 bonds and of "putting the blame where it belongs," etc.

Leaving the inspector to take "pot luck." Well, "pot luck" is good. If I understand this term as generally applied, it refers to a person dropping in to a meal not particularly prepared for him, and he is expected to take "pot luck," or "or take it as he finds it," or take what is before him. This is just what I complain of the Inspectors doing. Thanks, Mr. E., for "pot luck," for it explains the whole case fully, and you acknowledge that you take what you know the consignee, as you call him, don't want, but instead, are getting something off for the seller that *he* don't want to keep, and in this I want to curb you by placing you under heavy bonds to take nothing that is not right beyond a doubt. I want no "pot-luck" business about it.

Now one word as to the packers. I must say my business intercourse with them has always been pleasant and without a grumble on either side; but I think they, with their wealth, sometimes do great injustice to the legitimate trade. "Hutch," we all know is the leader; and we all know that the whole trade fears him, to a certain extent. Not moral nor physical fear, but a fear of his immense influence, backed by his money; and hundreds look on him as a very god. He handles the trade as it seems best to him, and laughs in his sleeve that he can twist the deal to suit himself, by offering to buy any part of 10,000 brls, or sell any part of 10,000 brls, at 2½ cents per barrel difference, thus often checking legitimate trading; and, I sometimes think, more for the fun of the thing than for the profit. His numerous satellites follow in his train and bask in the ruby light of his pleasant countenance, only too happy when they are under his shadow. This one-man power is a dangerous element to be incorporated in any city, especially one so young as Chicago; and, sooner or later, she will see the evil effects to her trade of this one-man power. "GEORGE THE SECOND,"

or, GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, JR.

MICHIGAN.

Reports of the Commissioner of Insurance, and of the State Board of Health—The State Census.

LANSING, Mich., March 15.—The Commissioner of Insurance presents, in advance of his annual report, a summary of the standing, Dec. 31, 1873, of the Stock Fire, Marine, and Fire-Marine Insurance Companies of this and other States, which report to his department. He says that seven companies are impaired beyond the 15 per cent limit of the law. Of these, the "Agricultural," "Black River," and "German," have made assessments to cover deficiencies, and will undoubtedly be authorized at an early day. The "Narragansett Fire and Marine" have advised the Commissioner of their withdrawal from this State. In justice to the "Atlantic," "Exchange," and "St. Nicholas" Insurance Companies, of New York, it should be stated that the impairment of their capitals beyond the limit of the statute is the result of the application of the rule laid down in Act No. 149 of 1873, viz: That when the re-insurance reserve, as computed at 50 per cent of unexpired premiums on risks running one year or less, and a pro rata of unexpired premiums on term-policies, is less than 40 per cent of the premiums received during the year, then in such case the reserve shall be the whole of the premiums on all unexpired risks.

The following is a statement of the condition, Dec. 31, 1873, of the Stock Fire Insurance Companies reporting to the Insurance Bureau in the month of January, 1874:

Detroit Fire and Marine, Detroit—Paid capital, $150,000; assets, $317,445.64; liabilities, $270,557.92; surplus as regards policy-holders, $196,887.72; surplus, $46,887.72; premiums, $201,192.82; losses, $108,320.71.

Michigan State, Adrian—Paid capital, $150,000; assets, $296,409.64; liabilities, $258,419.15; surplus as regards policy-holders, $187,990.49; surplus, $37,990.49; premiums, $63,458.66; losses, $25,374.85.

State, Lansing—Paid capital, $100,000; assets, $121,529.33; liabilities, $120,795.68; surplus as regards policy-holders, $100,733.65; surplus, $733.65; premiums, $12,757.55; losses, $8,731.55.

Eighty-nine companies of other States aggregate a business of $1,959,846.19, with losses amounting to $1,098,717.04. Five Companies of Foreign Governments, premiums, $255,781.89; losses incurred, $195,527.40.

The following named companies have filed application-statements since Jan. 1, 1874, and have been duly authorized for the current year: People's, Memphis, Tenn.; Residence Fire, Cleveland, O.; Roger Williams, Providence, R. I.

The report of the State Board of Health embraces topics relating to the act authorizing the Governor to appoint the members of the Board; their duties and power to compel local Boards to send reports to the Secretary; committees appointed, and their reports; and the address of the Chairman, Dr. Hitchcock. It also gives the form of blanks and circulars used, and directions for using the "oil-tester." The subject of illuminating oils of Ohio and Michigan, and the correspondence and papers of Dr. Kedzie on the same, form an important place in the report, in connection with the swindling by means of selling receipts for preventing oil-explosions. The report refers to the effect of arsenic in green coloring in wall-paper; and claims that small-pox is not as dangerous as other communicable diseases, and can be prevented by isolation, disinfection, etc. It is recommended that Local Boards of Health should be composed largely of physicians; and that a sanitary map of Michigan should be constructed, showing the sanitary condition of different localities.

The regular State census, required once in ten years, is to be taken between April 6 and May 10, 1874. Blanks and instructions have already been issued by the Secretary of State for the use of enumerators.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Two Interesting Suits at Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 14.—A very important suit is now being tried in the Circuit Court here, involving the validity of the lease of the west end of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad to the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company, from this city to the Illinois State line. A large array of legal talent appears on each side, including ex-Gov. Baker on the side of the defendants. The Board of County Commissioners are the plaintiffs.

The Board of Commissioners to-day ordered its attorneys to appeal the case against the Board of School Trustees to the Supreme Court. It was a suit brought to recover interest on the school fund in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board.

—The Titusville *Herald* publishes dispatches showing that the wells in the fourth sand have declined in productiveness rapidly, yielding but 4,000 barrels daily against 15,000 last December.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

(Continued from the First Page.)

tion of the choirs of the several churches. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Gobin.

MR. COLFAX

said if some pestilence were sweeping over the land the people would unite in some manner for protection against its destroying ravages. He made the obvious application of this statement to the liquor traffic, by which, he said, 60,000 will go down to drunkards' graves this year. It is true of South Bend, and the United States as well, that a majority of our young men are becoming moderate drinkers, a fact which should be deeply deplored. He rehearsed the slavery agitations, which in the end resulted in freedom, and compared it to the present temperance agitation. He supposed that this movement would result in general freedom being gained. When he heard that the saloons were going to claim the aid of the law for their protection in driving the ladies away, he thought they should not object if the aid of the law were invoked against them.

OHER SPEECHES.

Marvin Campbell, a merchant, spoke affectingly for some minutes.

The Rev. Mr. Keplinger addressed the meeting in German.

An encouraging letter was read from the Rev. Father Spellard, of the Catholic Church. He is a temperance man, is doing all he can for the cause, and has a strong organization within his church. He is ready to give any lawful aid to the movement to put down intemperance, and suggests that the law be invoked to that end.

Charles Smith, a young man, said that $1,000,000,000 were spent annually by the 5,000,000 men marching up for their daily drink.

A. N. Thomas, County Recorder, took great interest in the work, and would take a practical view of this women's movement. The excitement might die away, yet the impetus given by it would never cease to exist. While other temperance movements had required years to create much enthusiasm, this had only occupied about seven weeks. He would employ the remedies furnished by the statutes. State Senator Hubbard, who voted for the Baxter law, said that whatever may be the course taken, the result would be good. If the Baxter law were strictly enforced, we would hardly have a saloon in our State to-day.

Miss Fanny Shearn recited some incidents and made a strong appeal for the cause.

Mrs. Emma Malloy, of the Elkhart *Observer*, was glad to add her mite, and she could not doubt that this movement is but a pent-up fire broke forth which had been smouldering in the hearts of women. She hoped it would burn until the curse of intemperance is destroyed. She called the crusade the social battle of the age, and said woman had undertaken the fight. The laws were no better than the men who made them, and to remedy this woman must have the ballot, that sober men might represent us. Two million dollars had been raised by the liquor interests for protection, and this will have to be met dollar for dollar.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

the Hon. John Brownfield presided, and addresses were delivered by Prof. Wilcox, of the High School, Judge Alward, Prof. Ford, of Niles, editor of the *Michigan Teacher*, and Elder Boyd.

The mass-meeting was followed this evening by temperance sermons in the several churches. To-morrow a meeting will be held to decide upon a plan of action and to inaugurate a formal movement.

AT LAFAYETTE.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 14.—The ladies still continue temperance prayer-meetings. To-day they circulated pledges among the physicians and druggists, but obtained few signatures.

AT FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 15.—A large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held this forenoon at the Berry-street Methodist Church. Addresses and prayers were made by the Rev. Messrs. Waring, Ward, Meek, Stone, and others. The impression seems to be that Fort Wayne is ripe for the movement, and that steps should be taken at once to inaugurate the crusade. Another meeting will be held to-morrow night at the First Presbyterian Church, when some definite action will probably be taken.

AT XENIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

XENIA, Ind., March 14.—The women are victorious at this point. The last of the three saloons unconditionally surrendered at 12 noon to-day. No more liquor is sold in this place.

AT UNION CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNION CITY, Ind., March 14.—The Sheriff closed the saloons of Cove and Grubber on an injunction this afternoon. These saloons were the only two which had presented a bold front to the prayers and exhortations of the ladies, and their suspension, which makes the victory complete, gives cause for great rejoicing.

ILLINOIS.

AT GALESBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 15.—The temperance meeting in the Opera-House this afternoon was attended by an immense audience. The Rev. Mr. Gardner, of the Universalist Church, spoke upon the subject of "License or No License." He took a strong ground for no license. He did not believe the movement in Ohio would accomplish its desired end unless the temperance reformers there could operate upon the law-makers, and prevent license. He thought the place to work was upon City Councils and Legislatures rather than in the saloons. Prayers for our City Councils would be more appropriate than prayers for saloon-keepers. Our ladies who are holding daily meetings and circulating petitions for no licenses he believed to be working in the true way. The cause is gaining strength by each Sunday meeting, and promises to succeed.

AT YORKVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YORKVILLE, Ill., March 15.—Yesterday being the day set for the trial of two of the liquor cases, a large number of people came in from the surrounding county to hear and see the result. The first suit was against Sullivan for selling liquor to an intoxicated person. The trial was before Justice Dolph, but the defendant demanded a jury, and of course got it. The prosecution was conducted by Irus Coy, and the defense by Judge B. F. Parks, of Aurora, Dr. Robert Hopkins, of Bristol, and J. A. Gilliam, of Yorkville. The evidence was positive and conclusive, but the able and astute attorneys for defendant made a strong effort in behalf of their client. They were beaten at every point by Mr. Coy, who was more than a match for them. The jury were out but a short time, and brought in a verdict of guilty, and fined Sullivan $50 and costs. Beck's trial began at 3 p. m., and lasted till about 7 o'clock. Only two witnesses were sworn, although twenty, it is said, could have been produced to prove the charge, which was the same as that against Sullivan. The jury found for defendant, to everybody's surprise, but the case has been appealed to the Circuit Court, where good care will be taken to have plenty of evidence of the guilt of Mr. Beck. Other trials are to take place soon, and it looks as though the well filled purses of the saloon-keepers would be drained dry.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at the Congregational Church to-night, and another was announced for Tuesday night. The interest is universal, and everything looks bright for the reformers.

MICHIGAN.

WILLIAMSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 15.—The temperance crusade has commenced in Williamston, 14 miles east, on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad. Four prosecutions of saloon-keepers, and two temperance lectures, have almost brought out praying women.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 15.—The temperance crusade in this State has about triumphed at Allegan, and is in full heat at Adrian, with fair prospects of success. Reports from the interior say that the movement is about to be set on foot in twenty-seven other places in the State.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AT LAWLER.

MCGREGOR, Ia., March 15.—The Catholics of Lawler propose to celebrate St. Patrick's Day by a grand temperance meeting. Prominent speakers have been engaged to address the audience on the subject of temperance. Extensive preparations are being made, and there is little doubt that the celebration will be successful and result in great good.

OHIO.

AT YELLOW SPRINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YELLOW SPRINGS, O., March 14.—The war is over here. The last saloon surrendered unconditionally to-day.

ANTI-TEMPERANCE MEETING.

CINCINNATI, O., March 15.—Anti-Temperance meetings were held at Hamilton and Zanesville last night.

AT CINCINNATI.

Fifteen ministers in Cincinnati preached temperance sermons to-day.

AT TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., March 15.—Van Pelt, the reformed saloon-keeper, spoke here to-day to an immense crowd; although his oratory was uncouth, it was powerfully impressive, and frequently moved his audience to tears. Temperance sermons were preached in all the Protestant and some of the Catholic churches to-day. To-morrow a series of prayer-meetings for divine assistance in the cause will begin in all the churches, with conference meetings each evening at some one church. The ladies propose to begin the circulation of total abstinence pledges to-morrow.

AT DAYTON.

DAYTON, O., March 15.—The crusaders continued to work with their customary zeal Saturday, but the day was without striking success, except that one of the bands superintended the pouring out of Mrs. Tapram's whisky. She had been ordered by her landlord to quit the traffic or leave the house, but he generously proposed to give her three months, in consideration of her sacrifice. The ladies went down to see her make the sacrifice, and congratulated the woman. The leaguers have resolved to adopt the detective system, and will soon attempt to establish guards near each bar-room to record the names of customers.

SUIT AGAINST A PRAYING WOMAN.

Hadleck, the saloon-keeper, procured the arrest of Mrs. Thomas, head of the band, for the violation of the ordinance against obstructing the streets. She was held to bail in $100. Her attorneys demand a jury trial, which will begin Wednesday. The penalty is a fine of from $15 to $20 and costs. The difficulty in finding a jury will be great. Hadleck's attorney won't accept an anti-temperance sympathizer, and Mrs. Thomas won't accept a liquor-dealer or sympathizer. The city is divided between the two classes.

Father Goetz, a Catholic priest, declaimed bitterly against the crusaders to-day.

PORK-PACKING STATISTICS.

The Packing Business Last Year as Compared with the Year Before—Some Interesting Figures.

CINCINNATI, O., March 15.—A part of the forthcoming annual report of Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, on the pork-packing of the country, will be given to the press to-morrow.

From this it appears that the whole number of hogs packed this winter, from Nov. 1 to March 1, was 5,383,810, showing a decrease, compared with his figures last year, of 72,194.

The average gross weight was 268 26-100 pounds, a decrease of 21 24-100 pounds per head.

The packing this winter is equal in hogs of last winter's average to 4,988,813 hogs. The decrease in pounds net is 108,000,000.

The average yield of lard of all kinds per head is 35½ pounds; a decrease compared with the previous year of 4 57-100 pounds.

The total yield of lard is 181,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 27,500,000.

The average price paid gross is $4.38, compared with $3.78 the preceding year.

The total cost of hogs is $63,333,000, compared with $59,750,000 the preceding year.

CASUALTIES.

Killed by a Runaway Horse.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., March 15.—Four teams of horses were running away at one time on Water street in Peru, yesterday afternoon. One of the horses took to the sidewalk, knocking down and instantly killing George Plock, a farmer of the township of Eden. Mr. Plock was 67 years of age.

The Steamer Glasgow Not Lost.

LONDON, March 16.—It was the steamer Queen Elizabeth, from Calcutta, that was lost off Tariffa, with fourteen lives, not the Glasgow, as reported in a previous dispatch.

Accidentally Shot and Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., March 15.—Yesterday Albert Link, a 15-year old lad, whose parents reside in this city, went out with some companions into the woods near the city limits. He became separated from his friends, who shortly after heard a gun-shot, and then saw young Link run toward them and fall dead. Examination of the body showed that he had shot himself in the neck with a revolver he had been carrying. It is supposed the shooting was accidental, as no known reasons existed for suicide.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—For the Upper Lake region and thence southward to the Lower Missouri Valley, the temperature will remain above freezing, with fresh to brisk southerly winds, falling barometer, and possibly light rain.

ALONG THE LINE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

SALT LAKE, March 15.—Reports from the line of the Central Pacific state that a heavy snow with high wind is prevailing again to-day all along the line from Alta to points east of Elko. The cuts recently cleared out are rapidly filling. The train due at Ogden to-morrow morning is now twenty hours late, with no prospect of getting through before Tuesday. The Union Pacific trains are on time.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 16—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckinr'dg	29.78	35	S. E., fresh	....	Cloudy.
Cairo	29.79	46	N. E., fresh	.10	Light rain.
Chicago	30.03	43	S. E., fresh	....	Fair.
Cleveland	30.1[illegible]	38	S. E., light	....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.12	34	N. E., gentle	....	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.12	43	N. E., gentle	.01	Light rain.
Davenport	29.95	43	S. E., fresh	....	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.94	36	N. E., gentle	....	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.15	32	E., fresh	....	Fair.
Escanaba	30.09	35	S. E., gentle	....	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	30.01	40	S. E., gentle	....	Cloudy.
Leavenw'th	29.82	46	S. E., fresh	....	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.07	38	S. E., fresh	....	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.74	44	Calm	....	Cloudy.
Pembina	29.77	35	S. E., brisk	....	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	29.71	35	S. E., fresh	....	Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson	29.82	47	S. E., fresh	....	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.16	34	E., fresh	....	Cloudy.
Yankton	29.76	42	S. E., brisk	....	Cloudy.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

From the Boston Globe, March 13.

The fight is over, and New Hampshire is in the hands of the Democrats. Returns are now in from 230 towns, and the record by counties stands thus:

	1874.				1873.			
	McCutchins, Rep.	Weston, Dem.	Blackmer, Temp.	Scattering	Straw, Rep.	Weston, Dem.	Blackmer, Temp.	Bacon, and scat.
Rockingham	5,342	4,928	335	6	5,546	4,7[illegible]	147	105
Strafford	2,862	2,418	480	18	3,128	2,470	[illegible]	43
Belknap	1,755	2,197	87	..	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	21	43
Carroll	1,764	2,1[illegible]	[illegible]	..	1,7[illegible]	2,097	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merrimack	4,653	5,0[illegible]	15[illegible]	6	4,6[illegible]	4,7[illegible]	[illegible]	125
Hillsboro	6,375	6,607	37[illegible]	1	6,473	6,5[illegible]	2[illegible]	99
Cheshire	3,[illegible]	2,464	61	..	3,428	2,5[illegible]	[illegible]	74
Sullivan	2,[illegible]	2,112	157	..	2,134	1,8[illegible]	1[illegible]	53
Grafton	3,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	175	4	3,7[illegible]	4,[illegible]	56	84
Coos	927	1,281	138	..	1,[illegible]	1,307	16	66
	32,009	34,0[illegible]	2,047	35	34,[illegible]	32,016	1,0[illegible]	[illegible]

The remaining 17 towns and places, last year, gave Straw 1,094, Weston 1,398, Blackmer 18, scattering 34.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Trustees of the Southern Railroad will, early this week, invite proposals for making the road-bed for the line of the Southern Railroad, located Saturday, from and near Chetwoods, on the north line of Tennessee, south 60 miles to the crossing of the Gregory River.

—The Manitoba delegates of the Provincial Government are in Ottawa, pursuing negotiations with the Dominion Government for an extended territorial boundary and improved relations in other respects with the Dominion.

—The Rev. S. M. Post, pastor of the First United Congregational Church of St. Louis, has been invited to participate in the Congregational Council to commence in New York on the 24th inst., to investigate the action of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in permitting the name of Theodore Tilton to be dropped from the roll of that church without an investigation of his conduct in relation to the Beecher scandal.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The Pacific mail steamer Rising Star, which sailed from New York on the 7th of February for Aspinwall, has not yet been heard of here.

Arrived, steamer City of Richmond, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—The steamships Leipsic, from Baltimore, and Illinois, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 15.—John D. Merrill has been appointed to proceed to Buffalo to represent the vessel-owners of Milwaukee at the meeting of the Board of Lake Underwriters in attempting to induce the Board to retain the old form of policy, as regards the manner of estimating the damage to beached vessels.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

Local.

The fourth lecture of Prof. Proctor, the English astronomer, was delivered in Kingsbury Music-Hall Saturday afternoon.

—Homer Cook, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of Benjamin Lombard, has filed a bill to set aside various conveyances of real estate made by Lombard, as is charged, with intent to defraud his creditors.

—Col. Edmund Jussen read an interesting paper on "Ultramontanism in Germany" before the Philosophical Society Saturday evening.

—A proposition to begin trading on the Board of Trade half an hour earlier than at present, was laid upon the table at a meeting of the Board Saturday afternoon.

—There is much wire-pulling among the members of the Common Council over the election of a presiding officer. Caucuses of the Law-and-Order and "People's" Aldermen were held Saturday evening, to make nominations. Ald. Cullerton was made the candidate of "the People," and Ald. Dixon of the Law-and-Order party.

Legal.

The jury in the libel-suit instituted in New York against Woodhull & Claflin by Mr. Challis returned a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was characterized by Judge Sutherland as "most outrageous."

—Col. John W. Forney has been sued for libel by Allen Rutherford, the damages being placed at $10,000. Mr. Rutherford, was said by the Philadelphia *Press*, just before the October election in 1872 to have come to that city with the intention of influencing "the voice of the people," which was just about to indicate a preference for a State administration. The *Press* advised honest men to "watch" Mr. Rutherford, and declared him to be a Cameronian. It is this last accusation that has especially damaged Mr. Rutherford's good reputation.

Foreign.

The German Reichstag has defeated the Government proposition to fix the strength of the army at 401,659. The National Liberals will move to fix the minimum force at 360,000 men.

—The Pope has written another letter. It is addressed to the Catholic Bishops of Austria, under date of March 7. Certain bills relating to ecclesiastical authority, now before the Reichsrath, are the object of consideration. His Holiness says that these measures are calculated to place the Church in a ruinous servitude. The Pope has also written to the Emperor Francis Joseph, adjuring him to protect the Church within his dominions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is no new development in the woman's war against whisky.

—Sid Wallace, the Johnson County, Ark., desperado, was executed at Clarksville Saturday morning.

—News was received in London Saturday of the wreck of the steamship Glasgow, off Jarifa, Spain. Fourteen lives were lost.

—A match game of billiards was played at New Orleans, Saturday night, by A. P. Rudolphe and George F. Slosson. Rudolphe's score was 400; Slosson's 106. Rudolphe has issued a challenge to all America to play him for from $1,000 to $5,000.

—There is no longer any reason to doubt that the Democrats carried New Hampshire in the recent election. Every department of the State Government will be in possession of the new administration. A special feature of the new order of things will be the repeal of the Prohibitory law and the re-establishment of the license system.

—The cheap transportation question was considered by the National House of Representatives Saturday. Gov. Stanard, of Missouri, made the speech of the day. Messrs. Burrows, of Michigan, Pratt, of Iowa, Hazleton, of Wisconsin, and others spoke on the bill before the House, which was the McCrary scheme for committing to the National Government the control of through lines of railroads.

—The remains of Senator Sumner were taken from New York to Boston Saturday, in a special train. Ten thousand people were at the depot in Boston. The body was received by a committee appointed by the State and municipal authorities, and escorted to Doric Hall in the State House, where it will lie in state. Saturday noon a public meeting was held in Faneuil Hall in honor of the deceased statesman. The Mayor of the city presided. Among the Vice-Presidents were Wendell Phillips, Robert C. Winthrop, Richard H. Dana, R. R. Curtis, Sidney Bartlett, and William Lloyd Garrison. Addresses were made by R. H. Dana, J. B. Smith, A. H. Rice, the Rev. E. E. Hale, ex-Mayor Gaston, Ralph Waldo Emerson, N. P. Banks, and others. Appropriate resolutions were offered and adopted. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock to-day.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Yesterday morning a woman named Nellie Blair was found by Officer Cannon in a pond of water in the old gas-house lot, on Market street. At first it was thought that she had been dragged there and left to die, but it seems she got drunk and fell into the hole of water. Had the officer not found her, she must soon have perished, but he procured a wagon and took her to the Armory, where she was cared for.

William Keefe is a much-injured man. Not being content with putting him in jail, some of his enemies set fire to his unoccupied house, corner of Sangamon street and Chicago avenue, but luckily the flames were discovered and extinguished by Engine No. 3 before much damage was done.

The alarm of fire from Box 8 at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of fire in a rag store at No. 12 South Market street. The fire was undoubtedly the result of spontaneous combustion, but as the proprietors were not about, the loss and insurance could not be obtained.

On Wednesday last, James Ward, residing at the corner of Wood and Twentieth street, left home with a horse and wagon and had not been seen since till yesterday, when his body was found in the slip near Twenty-second street with his horse and wagon. The body was taken to his residence and the Coroner notified. Ward leaves a wife and three small children.

At half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a very sad case of fratricide occurred on the North Side. A party of boys were playing in an open lot on Fullerton avenue, near the North Branch River. Among them were two little sons of C. Hirsch, who resides at 79 Elston road, Hans and Emil, aged respectively 9 and 12 years. During their playing Emil drew a pistol from his pocket and playfully pointed it at his brother, when it went off, and, the bullet passing through Hans' temple, killed him instantly. As soon as Emil saw what he had done he dropped the pistol and fled. Later in the evening he was arrested and locked up in the Chicago Avenue Station. The Coroner was notified of the sad occurrence, and will hold an inquest to-day.

John Hagar is Chicago's Jacob. He took a stone for a pillow, and went to sleep on the sidewalk in front of the Armory, where he was found by Sergeant Ebersold and furnished with a night's lodging, preparatory to making a journey to the Bridewell.

—Of United States Senators, Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut; Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont; Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee; Mr. Morton, of Indiana, and Mr. Lewis, of Virginia, are all reported to be in very feeble health, and are not seen in the Senate.

DEATHS.

SLOAT—In this city, Sunday morning, March 15, of consumption, Mrs. Barbara E. Sloat, beloved wife of Frederick Sloat.

Funeral on Tuesday, 17th, at noon, from 670 South Halsted-st. Friends are invited.

Whitewater, Wis., papers please copy.

WHITE—On Saturday, March 14, at 10 p. m., of consumption, Michael E. White, aged 29 years.

Funeral to-day (Monday) at 10 a. m., from the residence of J. M. Cleary, 97 Park-av., to St. Jarlath's Church, thence by the cars to Calvary Cemetery.

MAYNARD—Sunday, March 15, John Maynard, aged 80 years and 18 days.

Funeral from his late residence, 73 South Sangamon-st., Tuesday, at 2 p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother.

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE

Improved and Unimproved Property,

Monday, March 23, at 10 1-2 o'clock,

AT BUTTERS' AUCTION ROOM, 108 MADISON-ST. Particulars Thursday.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS! CLOTHING!! CARPETS!!!

Another Great Sale will be made on

TUESDAY, MARCH 17,

Commencing at 9½ a. m.,

By Geo. P. Gore & Co., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

We shall offer an elegant stock of dry goods, dress goods, etc., including a line of plain and gros grain dress silks, alpacas, etc., etc.; also notions, white goods, embroideries, linens, hosiery, underwear, gents' furnishing goods, etc.

Hats and Caps—A full line, including men's, boy's, ladie's, misses', and children's wear.

We are in receipt of fresh invoices of CLOTHING in men's and boy's wear, all of which must be closed in this sale, together with a stock of tailor's trimmings, buttons, linings, braids, bindings, etc.

Also piece goods, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, vestings, etc.

At 11 o'clock two hundred rolls ingrain carpets; also Venetian and rag carpets.

Why Pay $250 to $350

For a Top Buggy, when, at the Auction Sale on Tuesday, March 17, at 10 a. m., by GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av., you can buy one at your own price? Open Buggies and Democrat Wagons and Harness at same rates.

ANOTHER OF THOSE GREAT BOOT AND SHOE AUCTION SALES

Will be made by GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av., WEDNESDAY, March 18, at 9½ a. m. Catalogues and goods ready Tuesday.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

BANKRUPT SALE.

BRICK MACHINERY, &c.,

At Yard, cor. Thirty-ninth-st. and Ashland-av.,

MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 16, at 2 o'clock. The entire Machinery of Brick Yard—Brick Machines, Shafting, &c.; 4 Carts, 9 Wheelbarrows, 1 Pump, 2 Trucks, 3 Sets Harness, Sheds, Lumber, &c., &c.

Sold by order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., Assignee.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

Frame Building, 203 North Clark-st.,

AT AUCTION,

MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 16, at 1 o'clock. The Frame Building, 18x36, No. 203 North Clark-st., on leased ground, having 2½ years to run. Rent $37.50 per month. Sale positive for CASH.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

500 Blue Island-av.,

NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.,

Monday Afternoon, March 16, at 4 o'clock,

WE WILL SELL

AT AUCTION,

The 2-story wooden building 500 Blue Island-av. The main floor suited for store, with dwelling up-stairs. The house is in good repair, on leased ground, having 4 years to run from 1st May next, at low rental of $100 a year and taxes. The location is good for business, being in a thickly settled neighborhood, and surrounded by stores of all kinds, and manufactories. The sale is positive and for cash to the highest bidder.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

OIL PAINTINGS!

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS,

At Store 185 State-st.,

UNDER PALMER HOUSE,

Commencing Tuesday Morning, March 17,

10 o'clock, Afternoon at 2, and Evening at 7:30.

A large and elegant collection of Modern Original Oil Paintings, by leading American and Foreign artists, selected with great care and consigned to us by a prominent

Art Gallery in New York City.

The sale is positively without any reserve, and the pictures are well worthy of attention.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

Clothing, Hats & Caps,

HOSIERY, AND BOOTS AND SHOES,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 18, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 84 and 86 Randolph-st. Large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Full line of Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c., &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.

GENTEEL FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY MORNING, March 19, at 10 o'clock, entire furniture of house 84 Twenty-second-st. Carpets, Parlor and Dining-Room Furniture, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery and Glassware, &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR FRIDAY'S SALE,

Friday Morning, March 20, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Lounges, Bureaus, &c., &c., 100 rolls Carpets, Brussels and Wool, by the roll or cut to suit; Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, &c. Also large assortment of Chromos, Clocks, and General Merchandise.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

NO. 108 MADISON-ST.,

(Between Dearborn and Clark.)

Buggies, Phaetons, Harness, &c.,

WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

SATURDAY, at 9½ o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers.

THE DESIRABLE

3-STORY AND BASEMENT

Brick Store and Dwelling,

And Lot 25x125 Feet,

No. 74 S. Sangamon-st., 1 door south of Madison,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 18, at 2 1-2 o'clock, on the premises.

The Brick Building is nearly new, and contains 10 rooms over store; has all modern improvements, and is well lit ... The Frame Building in rear has 4 rooms, etc.

Title perfect. Abstract of title furnished. Sale positive and without reserve. Terms at sale.